

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

NUMBER 136.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Within certain prescribed limits, we allow our correspondents a large liberty in the expression of their sentiments. No two minds write or think precisely alike, even in regard to subjects on which there is a general agreement. There may be found in our large and interesting correspondence, sentiments and opinions not in harmony with one another, nor even with those of the DAILY PRESS.

Having determined to admit an article, or any portion of it, from any responsible person, into our columns, we prefer to let him state the case in his own way. To write the article over again, and modify it, would be neither just to the author nor to ourselves. Besides, we have neither time nor disposition for such a service, which if performed, would detract one great end of newspaper correspondence. The opinions of the DAILY PRESS on questions of State and National policy, will be found in the editorial columns.

CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Senator Wilkinson left this city last evening for Washington, to urge upon the authorities the necessity of immediate and efficient action against the Indians in our State. It is the opinion of Mr. Wilkinson that the only arms of service that are likely to prove efficient in an Indian war, are experienced and well disciplined cavalry and light artillery—the latter to drive the savages from their hiding places, and the former to subdue and cut them to pieces.

It is the purpose of Mr. W. to urge the President to send at least one regiment of drilled cavalry to Minnesota, together with one or more batteries of light artillery, all to be placed under the command of an experienced cavalry officer.

We do not feel certain that he will, under the present state of affairs at Washington, succeed in this; but, if such a force could be sent against the Sioux, we feel confident it would make short work with these savages. At least, we hope he may succeed.

THE NEWS BY MAIL.

The news of the day of which an abstract will be found in our columns, gives a clearer view of the results of the late battles, and of the present aspect of affairs than we had before, but does not indicate any new or important movement of our armies.

The work of preparation for the decisive struggle is going forward on a larger scale than ever before.

THE INDIAN WAR.

We learn from parties who have just come through from Fort Ridgely, that they saw no Indians and that the country is clear of them as far as the Fort.

Mr. Richard Chute, who has just returned from Fort Ripley, and whose letter we publish in another column, assures us that the difficulties with the Chippewas will be settled and that no further trouble with them need be apprehended.

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.

This association was established, August, 1862, and has its office at Chicago, 56 Dearborn street.

It has for its object the collection of bounties, pensions, and the back pay of deceased soldiers.

In the list of members we see the names of A. J. Carter, Mark Skinner, W. S. Gurnee, J. W. Sheahan, Wm. Brown, J. L. Scripps, and other well known citizens of Chicago.

J. B. Turner is President, and C. A. Gregory, Secretary.

CHAPLAIN CRESSY'S REPORT.

We write attention to the third Report of Rev. T. R. Cressy, Chaplain of the 2d Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.

WHAT BECAME OF THE BEST.

Capt. Goodrich being confined to his house by a sprained ankle, "authorizes" the Pioneer to say that his statement that Col. Sibley's expedition started for Fort Ridgely with only "ten rounds of ammunition in the cartridge-boxes of his men and these re-cast from wrong-sized ones," is absolutely true.

Now, Quarter-Master Mills' receipts on file in the office of the Adjutant General show that there were issued to the detachments which comprised that expedition before they started from Fort Snelling, ammunition amounting in the aggregate to 100 rounds of cartridges, of which 25 rounds were of a size suitable to their muskets, while means were in their hands for re-casting the rest.

Can Capt. Goodrich, amidst the cares attending the nursing of his ankle, find time to "authorize" the Pioneer to inform us what became of the rest.

NEWS FROM ABERCROMBIE.

THE SIEGE STILL CONTINUES.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

Mr. W. P. Hills, who made such a quick trip from Fort Abercrombie two weeks ago, has just made another, which he left the Fort at 10 o'clock on Saturday night and rode to Alexandria, 100 in fifteen hours, with a pair of mules. He had a change of horses, and afterwards, as often as necessary, till he reached St. Cloud at daylight yesterday morning, and St. Paul at sundown, making 250 miles in 44 hours.

He left the beleaguered garrison at the Fort in good spirits and fully confident they would be able to hold out till reinforcements arrive.

Capt. Vander Horck, on Wednesday last, sent out a strong detachment of men and succeeded in getting back about half the cattle which the Indians had driven off a few days before. They have had skirmishes nearly every day with the Indians, and on Saturday last a general attack was made from all sides upon the Fort by several hundred Indians, who were repulsed after a vigorous fight, with some loss. The loss in the garrison was one man killed and two or three wounded.

The men at the Fort are much wearied by their incessant watch, and of course were nervously anxious for more help. The garrison is composed of about eighty soldiers, fifty armed citizens, and about fifty women and children.

Mr. Hills heard firing on Sunday morning, and supposed the Indians were again attacking the Fort.

From Georgetown, we learn all was quiet, the Sioux not having as yet made their appearance so far down the river. Mr. Kitson, who was at that place, had sent word to the Red Lake Chippewas to make a treaty with them, with which they had expressed themselves as satisfied, and offered to send up some of their men to assist in defending the frontier against the incursions of the Sioux.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Will meet in extra session at ten o'clock this morning. A large number of the members had arrived last evening, and we presume there will be a quorum in both branches.

The Governor's Message will undoubtedly be delivered to-day.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We publish extracts from a number of our leading exchanges, representing various interests, in order to show the spirit of the press on the vital questions now agitating the public mind. For the sentiments which they express, the DAILY PRESS is in no way responsible, any more than it is for the conflicting and absurd reports of the Washington correspondents of the same journals, reported in our telegraphic columns.

The Nation is in peril. Old issues are passing away, and new questions are arising, political and military, for the solution of which there are no precedents in the history of our Government. We must of necessity fall back upon first principles. The most profound thinkers of the country are engaged in the discussion, with an earnestness and force without a parallel since the revolutionary era.

Practical questions too are assuming new forms, the relative positions of political leaders have been changed, and long cherished principles modified and limited, so that the utterances of to-day do not harmonize, in all respects, with those expressed by the same parties only one year ago.

War is to the present generation of the American people a new experience; and it is rapidly effecting great changes in public sentiment and feeling.

Our object is to indicate by brief extracts from representative journals, the general course and tendency of thought.

It will be seen that while some details of the military administration are freely criticized, and even severely censured, by leading Republican journals, they are all united in support of the Government, and in urging upon the President the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Many of the papers that have uniformly opposed the Administration, and whose semi-secession proclivities were manifested a few months ago, by talking of magnanimity and compromise, are now clamorous in their demands for the use of all possible means to subdue the rebellion, and to secure a speedy and lasting peace.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The New York World, which is supposed to represent the views and interests of Mr. Cameron, continues its furious assaults upon Secretary Stanton. It says:

"The Secretary of War, with the fatality attending all that he puts his hand to, drove the men from the front of the war, the ten millions whom he has sent to the stations, and who are now being sent to the stations by ex post facto receipts, he now consigns to Fort Lafayette. He thus establishes that the original error was not inadvertent, but deliberate and premeditated. He thus establishes that the original error was not inadvertent, but deliberate and premeditated. He thus establishes that the original error was not inadvertent, but deliberate and premeditated."

Mr. Humboldt, lately from Richmond, insists that the entire rebel army does not exceed 300,000 men and is fast wasting away for want of well regulated commissariat and medical departments. Mr. H. earnestly favors emancipation.

The Chippewas for Peace.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8, 1862.

1 Ind. Fort Ripley on Friday last at 9 o'clock p. m. All was quiet; the Chippewas had agreed to meet the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Dole and Superintendent Thompson, so soon as the Mills Lac Indians should arrive. The Commissioner, on Friday morning, received from the latter a very gratifying letter, stating they were on the way to meet him at the Fort, desired peace with the whites, and permission to fight the Sioux. Three teams were dispatched to help carry their baggage, and they, doubtless, arrived at the Fort on Saturday.

The Chippewas alleged gross misconduct on the part of former Agents, and plead this as an excuse for their late robberies at Leech Lake and Otter Tail Lake. The Commissioner and Superintendent of Indian Affairs promise them a full investigation into all their grievances, and when they get into council, there cannot be a reasonable doubt but that a satisfactory conclusion will be had. It will require time and patience on the part of all concerned. This the Government officials fully understand, and are prepared to give. The prompt movement of troops to Fort Ripley had a happy effect in calming the fears of the citizens and showing the Indians that all the soldiers had not gone south, as the belligerent ones stated in their councils.

Capt. Burt, with his Company, is stationed at the Agency, five miles above Crow Wing. Capt. Sibley, with his Company, is at Crow Wing. Capt. Hall and Tattersall, with their commands, are at the Fort. A full supply of ammunition has gone up.

Judge Cooper, who was formerly counsel for Hole-in-the-Day, and has much influence with him, is at Crow Wing, and gives him good advice.

The young gentlemen who went up with the Commissioner, as cavalry, are camped at the Fort, all well. Messrs. Cooper, A. S. H. White, of Washington city, and myself, were at Hole-in-the-Day's camp twice last week. The Indians numbered 220—about two-thirds armed with shot guns—but had very little powder or lead. Altogether, I think we secured a most satisfactory result, and a solution of all difficulties with the Chippewas will soon be made by Gen. Dole, and no further trouble need be apprehended.

Yours, very truly,

RICHARD CHUTE.

General Sigel.

Gen. Sigel has shown us on the Potomac, as he did at Poa Ridge, some of the most superb fighting and adroit tactics which have been seen since the war began. There is no praise too high for his brilliant generalship. We copy from the Post a few brief words which attempt to do him justice:

It will be remembered by our readers that he had just come up from Appomattox, where he had for four days held the advance under heavy fire, and where, too, he had displayed most brilliant traits of generalship. He was shown in this war. For two days he had been in the front of the battle, and for four days, he again took the advance in the most brilliant manner. He was not only a general, but a soldier, and his own arms have waged with rebellion.

No pretension was overlooked by him which might guard against defeat or insure success. The general was not miles in the rear, ready to come to the aid of his army, but he was in the front of the battle, and his own arms have waged with rebellion.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE!!

MARYLAND INVADIED!

The Rebel Army in Force!

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED!

Jackson at Frederick with 45,000 Troops!

Designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Military Operations at Washington.

WAR ORDERS RESCINDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

[Times' Correspondence].—From one of the Times' correspondents who has just returned from Poolesville, we learn that on Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monocacy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry and threw over a pontoon bridge and crossed with artillery, and threw out pickets towards Poolesville.

On Friday about 11 o'clock, a column of infantry and artillery commenced to cross. They were crossing in three places besides the bridge, the water being up to a man's waist, and no resistance being offered to their crossing. Some cavalry who were near them were attacked and chased. The houses were closed and the streets blocked by the citizens.

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so had, Thursday night, burned the hospital and commissary stores, and removed the sick and wounded. Friday afternoon the rebel pickets extended out as far as New Market, eight miles southeast of Frederick. Several pickets were withdrawn sixteen miles from the same place, and the rebels had two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges.

Intelligence received here last night and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by the rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise, mingled with alarm. There was but limited opportunity for obtaining information from that quarter, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore.

The Government authorities received the news early yesterday evening in a written documentary form. Last night immense bodies of troops were in the Upper Potomac, and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue.

Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front—no large force remains. That large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashby's, south of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry, which is between Point of Rocks and Cawlers, from the rebels, mounted in solid columns—first cavalry, next artillery, then infantry, with their baggage. Again, following in the same order by similar descriptions of troops.

The people of the Valley have contributed to the subsistence of the rebels, and doubtless furnish them with all needed information. Nothing has been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off from reinforcements by the movement of the rebels towards Frederick.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day having left Frederick between 3 and 10 o'clock last night on horseback says the rebel force there is estimated at 40,000 under Stonewall Jackson.

From this gentleman's conversation with rebel soldiers he derived the information that one of their objects is to destroy the Western Central Pennsylvania Railroad and otherwise operate in that State and have ultimate designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick without caring to remain long to verify his data. Assistant Surgeon Green, of the 19th Indiana, returned this morning from Gainesville, where he has been since the battle of last Thursday night, having remained behind at that time to attend to our wounded.

Last Sunday, our wounded being in such bad condition, Dr. Green started off to meet ambulances coming to their assistance under a flag of truce, and when within halting distance was met by Gen. Pryor, head of his division, who ordered him to return to Gainesville, where he remained prisoner for three days. Stating his case before General Walter, who came into the yard where the prisoners were kept, he was unconditionally released.

Dr. Green furnishes the following: When the battle was at its height on Friday, Jackson being in command of the rebel army, heavily pressed by our troops, began to waver and fall back, when the rumbling of Longstreet's artillery was heard coming to their assistance, and instantly about noon, on Friday, the rebels arrived at noon, Friday, they made a fresh assault upon our lines, dashing over the wounded of the day previous, who were lying upon the ground without any shelter whatever, and many of whom were badly injured.

Dr. Green was informed by the Quartermaster of Pryor's brigade, and the report was also confirmed by other officers with whom he conversed, that during the engagement of Friday General Pryor was captured by a force of one man, the rank of Pryor not being known, he being dressed like a private.

He however escaped by shooting the guard with a derringer which he had concealed on his person.

Green confirms numerous reports relative to the boasting of the rebels, and says they express confidence of being able to get to Maryland, where they expect to get 50,000 recruits.

He also confirms the report of much destitution among the enemy, but attributes the scarcity of food to the great difficulty of transportation, their army being a great distance from their base of supplies.

This is the account given by rebels. From all appearances the division of Gen. Walker has left the scene of the late engagements for Harper's Ferry.

No one seems to know anything of the whereabouts of Gen. Jackson, there being a studied silence in regard to him. Gen. Lee has removed his headquarters to a position near Leesburg.

Dr. Green was informed by a quartermaster, that although many of the rebel soldiers appeared without shoes, they still had abundant on hand, but as a matter of economy they will not be issued until the middle of this month. He says also, the feeling is general among the men that the war will soon be ended, and they say they will die before they yield in their determination to be what they term an Independent nation.

According to their own estimate of their numbers in the late series of engagements, they have not less than 120,000 men, with 40 batteries of field pieces, most of them being drilled cannon.

Dr. Green reports the losses among the rebels as very large. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following sentence contained in a correspondence of a leading journal was erroneously attributed to the correspondent of the Associated Press.

"It is supposed that in consequence of these changes in the army, both Secretary Stanton and Adjutant-General Thomas will resign."

WAR GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Instructions to United States Marshals, Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, Police, Sheriffs, etc., etc.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in the several States, the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the order of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting, no longer exists.

Arrests for violations of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter only be made upon any express warrant or by the direction of military commanders, or the Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made, and the restrictions upon travel are rescinded.

(Signed) J. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

FROM NEW YORK.

GENERAL ELLI THAYER.

A New Plan for Colonizing the South.

NEW YORK, September 8.

[Tribune's correspondence].—Hon. Eli Thayer is urging, and with hopes of success, the Government to adopt a plan for colonization of the rebellious states as a war measure.

Mr. Thayer's project is to throw northern and foreign emigrants into the insurrectionary districts of the Gulf States, armed and under the auspices of the Government, in such formidable bodies as to deter guerrillas. He wishes to make the initial experiment in Florida. The more inviting portions of that State can be taken possession of and held by the invading loyalists. Mr. Thayer says, who is to be enlisted for six months only. There are 11,000,000 acres of unappropriated public lands in Florida, besides what can be taken under the law authorizing the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Thayer's friends are asking his appointment as Brigadier General, to enable him more successfully to carry out the idea.

Two companies of Vermont cavalry who were supposed to have been cut off in an affair on the Rappahannock some days ago, have come safely into our lines, after having experienced great dangers and hardships in pursuing a circuitous route to reach the city.

A letter from our consul at Matanzas, says the pirate steamer Florida arrived at Cardenas August 19th; also that Maffei, her pirate captain, is sick with fever. A Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her following any American vessel out for capture.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Prisoners Released.

The Rebel Merrimac No. 2.

Rebel Gunboats in James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.

Out of 700 rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac last Wednesday, over 100 have taken the oath of allegiance and were discharged. They were sent to the city, where they will be sent to-day to Aiken's Landing by flag of truce.

The Richmond Whig of September 4th contains a lengthy and spicy editorial censuring Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet for the indiscreet appointment of clerks in all the Departments of State, calling them the clerks, Jews and Yankees, and accusing them of being spies and disloyal to the Confederacy.

It recommends their removal and the substitution of men of acknowledged loyalty and merit; and that the appointments should be made unbiassed by any political influence—implying the Congress of the United States.

It is reported that Merrimac No. 2 has been seen below Fort Darling, and was evidently making her way towards Newport News.

There is no doubt that a reconnaissance in consequence of reports that the Merrimac No. 2 had reached the vicinity of Newport News, and had an encounter with one or two of our gunboats and had driven them before her.

All the shipping here has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained, as such arrangements have been made by our naval authorities as will probably make the career of Merrimac No. 2 of shorter duration than her former nausence.

Federal gunboats came down from City Point to-day, and report all quiet. No rebels or rebel gunboats are to be seen.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of Steamer Norwegian.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 6.

The London journals give considerable attention to Italian affairs. The Morning Post says the English and French cabinets are quite in the dark in regard to the movements of Garibaldi, and urge that if he be a real patriot, he should be encouraged by the Italian Government and people, from the King downward.

The London Daily News defends Garibaldi, who it contends does not rebel against his country and his King, but against foreign domination—against holding the rightful capitol of Italy under false pretences.

The London Times points out the risks which must ensue if Garibaldi perseveres in his designs against Rome. The Paris Bourse the 27th ult., was much excited by the news of the landing of Garibaldi at Calabria.

The Emperor Napoleon had left the Chateau camp for Biarritz, accompanied by the Duke of Magenta.

It is reported that large numbers of royal troops have been sent to Reggio, with orders to seek Garibaldi's forces immediately, and thoroughly defeat them. The Italian fleet was cruising in the straits cutting off communication with Sicily.

The Mazzinian party had attempted to get up a demonstration at Messina in favor of Garibaldi, but they were put down.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Republican Legislature.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

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Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord coaches, with careful and experienced

drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Tuesday, at 4 A. M.

For Minneapolis, Tuesday, at 4 A. M.

For Cottage Grove, at 7 P. M.

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Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST.

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Road between the line, to which the attention

of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS

ROUTE OFFERS SPECIAL FACIL-

ITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK,

CARS, YARDS, TIME, ETC., ETC.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST

RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL IN-

SECURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago

and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston

and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, etc., etc., with

Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway, New York.

E. P. RICH, Agent, O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOYER, Gen'l Agt., Buffalo.

C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.

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MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL

EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE

TO THE

EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three

trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and

Bacine streets, at 10 A. M., as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and

all intermediate stations, via Rock Island

and Mississippi R. R. at Rock Island

at 10:15 A. M., and at Keosauqua,

at 11:30 P. M. Express Passenger train for Chi-

cago, making close connection with

evening trains East, South and

West.

At 10:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for

Chicago and intermediate stations,

making connections in Chicago

with all morning and evening trains

East, South and Southwest.

At 11:30 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chi-

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East, South and Southwest.

At 11:30 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chi-

cago, making close connection with

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAIN POOL SHIRTS, CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POOL CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

NUMBER 137.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

42¢ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Our full telegraphic reports give a replete description of the movements of the rebel army, but leave us in almost utter ignorance of our own. We do not profess to understand it. Whether the authorities at Washington are paralyzed and bewildered, and the army demoralized, the victim of so many hard fought but ill-planned battles; or whether preparation is making for a final and grand attack which will at once annihilate the rebel army and save the Nation, is a question to be decided by intelligence yet to be received.

In common with nearly all our exchanges, we do most earnestly request the War Department to make some arrangement for the publication of an authentic daily war bulletin. We surely need not be left entirely in the dark respecting the condition of the army, upon which the salvation of the Government depends.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Met in special session at the Capitol yesterday morning. There was but a little more than a quorum in either branch. So many of the members have recently gone into the military service, that a full attendance of the members at this session is not expected.

GENERAL POPE.

The General Government in assigning General Pope to the direction of the Indian campaign, has selected a brave and accomplished officer, whose former experience and peculiar fitness designate him as the proper person for the work to be performed.

General Pope, it will be recollected, made a thorough topographical reconnaissance of Western and Northwestern Minnesota in 1849, and is familiar with the field of operations, and with the mode of Indian warfare.

In the Southwest campaign, last summer, General Pope's dash and daring, and brilliant success, excited universal admiration; and we are sure that the Indian campaign he is to inaugurate, will not tarnish the luster of his well-earned reputation.

In the command of the army of Virginia, he did (if not all that he expected) all that he could under the circumstances; and it is no slight praise to say that he was instrumental in delivering the army of the Potomac from its imprisonment, and peril of capture on James River.

General Pope, now on route for Minnesota, will make his headquarters at St. Paul.

THE INDIAN WAR—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

It is to be expected when a State like ours is suddenly visited by an Indian outbreak, assuming such proportions as to deserve the name of a war, towns and even forts being besieged and attacked, that some apparently just grounds of complaint against those in authority should arise. Everything, at such a time is crude and new; the outbreak itself is unexpected; and the force to be raised is a militia force—slow to be got together—slower to organize, and still slower to move.

We are therefore not surprised—although we think it can be shown that Gov. Ramsey has done everything in his power to do in the St. Cloud Democrat and the Mankato Independent, charges against him of neglect and indifference.

Those papers represent the feeling of communities exposed to the danger of attack, and, consequently, greatly excited: strong feeling, on their part, is, to say the least, excusable.

The charge made by the Mankato Independent, that the region of country tributary to that town has been neglected by the State Administration, will, we think, upon examination, prove to be groundless.

The forces in that section of the State are under the direct command of Col. Flaudrau.

At the Winnebago Agency, Capt. Edgerton is stationed with a full company of 83 men.

We are informed that on the 3d inst., 70 mounted men from Winona county, under Capt. Buck, passed through Chatfield, on their way to Col. Flaudrau.

On the 2nd inst., 100 mounted men from Fillmore county, under Capt. Colborn, left Chatfield for the same destination; they were to be followed, the next day, by 70 men, under Capt. Post.

At about the same time fifty mounted men left Olmsted county under Captain Mitchell. These forces have long before this time effected a junction with Colonel

Flaudrau, reinforcing him to the number of 200 men.

In addition to these we understand that Capt. Dane's company is now at New Ulm.

It would thus appear that Col. Flaudrau has, or will shortly have, under his immediate control, for the defense of the country South of the Minnesota River, and adjacent to Blue Earth county, a force of 450 men. In addition to this he can count upon the services of those armed citizens who to the number of two or three hundred have heretofore so gallantly defended New Ulm, and the other exposed points.

There is therefore, no doubt, that if necessary, Col. Flaudrau can command the services of 600 or 700 men, a large proportion of them horsemen. We also learn from the Adjutant General that he has sent to this section 225 guns, as follows:

One hundred rifle muskets, sent to J. J. Porter, of Mankato.

Fifty Belgian muskets, and 50 Prussian muskets delivered to G. B. Kingsley, of Faribault county.

Twenty-five Prussian muskets delivered to Capt. Mitchell's Olmsted Co., Company, now with Col. Flaudrau.

The following ammunition has also been sent to the same section by the State authorities:

Two hundred ball cartridges, caliber .38, delivered to Capt. E. St. Julien Cox.

Delivered to Geo. B. Kingsley, Faribault county, 4 kegs powder and 2,000 caps.

Delivered to C. P. Bailey, of Waseca, 2 kegs powder and 2000 caps.

Delivered to Isaac Hamilton, of Waseca, 4 kegs powder.

So much for the region south and west of Mankato.

In the North-western part of the State we find upon enquiry the following troops:

At Fort Ripley and the Chippewa Agency there are now about 400 men.

At Fort Abernethy there are 83 men. Capt. T. D. Smith, wrote to Gov. Ramsey on Sunday, the 31st ult., from that point, that all that was needed to enable them to hold the post was one Company of infantry and one of cavalry. Four Companies are now on their way to the Fort, going by way of St. Cloud and the valley of the Sauk River. They will no doubt reach it in safety and relieve the garrison.

They were preceded by a company of mounted men raised in St. Cloud and vicinity.

We learn that the Adjutant-General has despatched to St. Cloud and its neighborhood, and the country north and west of it, guns and ammunition as follows:

Guns—To A. H. Hotchkiss, of Anoka, 50 Belgian muskets; to Gen. Mitchell, St. Cloud, 274 muskets.

Ammunition—To Benj. W. Morse, Stearns county, two kegs powder, 100 pounds buck-shot, and 4,000 caps; to L. B. Smith, for Mills Lake county, 3,000 caps, 50 pounds lead, and one keg powder; to A. H. Hotchkiss, Anoka county, 50 pounds lead, and 2,000 caps; to James Campbell, Clearwater, three kegs powder, and four sacks of shot; to H. H. Dane, Stearns county, one keg powder, and 30 pounds lead; to R. Elberg, Anoka county, one keg powder, and 30 pounds lead; to Olsen Farwell, Stearns county, four kegs powder, 1,500 caps, and 50 pounds lead; to M. R. Swartout, Wright county, one keg powder, and two sacks buck-shot; to Gen. Mitchell, St. Cloud, 20 kegs gun powder, 9 sacks of shot, and 15 sacks of buck-shot; to J. B. Robinson, of Anoka county, five kegs powder, 70 pounds lead, 4 sacks shot, and 4,000 caps.

As it is highly probable that no disturbance will be created by the Chippewas, the force in the region near St. Cloud is doubtless ample for all contingencies.

Along with Captain Strout, for the defense of Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi, and the western part of Stearns counties, there are:

1. His own company, amounting to 87 men.

2. Three hundred of the Third Regiment, under Major Welch.

3. Two companies of the Eighth and Tenth Regiments, going to the aid of Monticello, under command of Capt. Pettit and Lieut. Burns, amounting to 130 men.

4. Two companies of cavalry, under Captains Davis and Hagler, amounting in all to about 100 men.

5. Also a company of mounted men under Capt. Brown, of Wright county, containing 40 men—making in all 657 men.

There have also been sent to that region of country the following arms and ammunition:

Guns.—Delivered to J. E. Wheelock, for the country around Glencoe, 50 Prussian muskets; delivered to C. Whitcomb, of Meeker County, 75 rifle muskets and accoutrements; delivered to A. L. Davis, company of mounted men, 26 N. A. muskets.

Ammunition.—3 kegs of powder, 4,000 caps and 75 lbs of lead, per J. E. Wheelock; 3 kegs of powder, and 2 sacks of buck shot, per J. M. Weston; 4,000 percussion caps, per C. L. Davis.

Delivered 2 kegs of powder, 2,000 caps, and 50 lbs of lead to J. S. Letford, of Carver, delivered to N. C. Rickerson, Watertown, Carver County, 2 kegs of powder, 100 lbs. lead and 2,000 caps; delivered to J. C. Post, for western p. r of Hennepin County, 1 keg of powder and 1 sack of buckshot; to Adam Korn, for northern part of Hennepin county, 1 keg of powder and 30 lbs of lead; to E. F. Lewis, of Carver County, 1 keg powder, and 50 lbs. of lead; to Jonathan B. Salisbury, Meeker County, 2 kegs of powder, 2,000 caps and 50 lbs. of lead; to J. M. Gates' mounted company from Goodhue Co., 2 kegs of powder and 100 lbs. of lead; to Lieut. Wm. Byrnes, 1 keg of powder and 3,000 caps.

It will thus be seen that there are along the frontier, from Crow Wing to the Iowa line, a force amounting in the aggregate to 4,996 men; and along the same line,

there have been distributed for the purpose of arming the citizens, and exclusive of the guns and ammunition furnished to Gov. Sibbey's Expedition, 700 guns, 1,800 lbs. of powder, 38,000 caps, 2,000 cartridges, 835 lbs. of lead and 43 sacks of shot. If these guns and ammunition are all properly used by the citizens it would give a total of at least 5,696 men defending the frontier against the attacks of our savage foes.

It will also be recollected there are now along this line of frontier a series of fortified towns, which it has been proven on more than one occasion, are fully capable of resisting the attacks of the Indians. Among these are St. Jo, Forest City, Cedar City, Maine Prairie, Hutchinson, Glencoe, &c.

This system should be more fully adopted. The Indians have on no occasion been able to take even a house, courageously defended;—this was plainly proven in the case of Mrs. Foote, who for a long time held at bay a number of Indians, while her husband lay wounded and apparently dying in the room beside her.

If towns, villages, and even houses, were thus strongly fortified, provisioned and manned, with fifty or one hundred men each, they would form a barrier, within which no large body of savages would dare to enter, and which would form a comparative protection for the settlements between them.

Some such system will be necessary for, dealing with a foe whose movements are both rapid and secret,—it is impossible to force in what quarter his blows will fall? Any expedition entering the Indian country, will furnish but small assurance of protection to the line of settlements in its rear, unless a cordon of fortified posts is at the same time established at and in the rear of the expedition.

In addition to the foregoing enumerated forces, defending the western frontier, it may be proper to add, that Capt. Bronson, of Stillwater, is now at Chongwatana with a full company of infantry, to protect the settlers in case of any attack from the Chippewas inhabiting the northeastern portion of the State. In the same region of country Capt. Few is stationed with a company of mounted men; also Capt. Starkey, with another company. Guns and ammunition are also distributed in that quarter as follows:

Guns—To Levi W. Folsom, 75 rifle muskets; Jno. McKusick, 125 rifle muskets.

Ammunition—To Levi W. Folsom, 100 lbs. lead, 1 keg powder; John McKusick, 100 lbs. lead, 4 kegs powder; Capt. Jas. Starkey, 100 lbs. lead, 2 kegs powder; J. H. Dawson, for Chisago and Isanti counties, 12 lbs. buckshot, 50 lbs. lead, 1500 caps, and 2 kegs of powder; C. A. Hedengren, Chisago county, 50 lbs. powder, 200 lbs. lead; Wm. Henniger, Isanti county, 1 keg powder, and 2,000 caps.

When it is recollected that since the 20th of August last, or in other words, within a period of not over fourteen days, this little army of militiamen, amounting in all to nearly 6,000 men, have been raised, organized, provisioned, armed, and distributed to the various exposed points, and in addition thousands of refugees have been fed and taken care of, it will be seen that the State government has not been either idle or indifferent, but has moved with promptness and energy.

When we consider the unexpectedness of the attack, and the crudeness of the material with which it has had to work, the State government has, it seems to us, accomplished surprising results in a remarkably short space of time.

We are informed that in addition to what has already been done, efforts are now being made to obtain from the Government at Washington a large force of cavalry and artillery, so as to utterly and forever suppress this outbreak, and place the authors of it beyond the possibility of further mischief in the future.

It is perhaps proper also to add that the State Arsenal is now and has for days past been totally without arms, and that as soon as a supply can be obtained from abroad, efforts being now made for that purpose, Judge Flaudrau will be supplied with reinforcements, and additional forces thrown to every point of the frontier that may need them.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The Republican Fusion ticket has been elected. This will probably secure the election of Trainor W. Park to the United States Senate, in place of Latham, the present incumbent. Latham is the representative of the Douglas Democracy. Park, the Republican candidate, is a conservative Republican. He is a native of Vermont, and is known as a member of Halleck's law firm and as Fremont's attorney.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

We published in our columns Sept. 6th, Judge Buckley's resolutions offered to the Kentucky Legislature, August 29th. The remarks appended should have been credited to the Louisville Journal.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

We observe that neither Missouri nor Kentucky seem disposed to adopt the President's emancipation policy. Perhaps the recent raids into the border States may change their minds.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

Word was received in town last evening, that Gen. Dole had returned to Fort Ripley, from the Council with the Chippewas, and that the result of their conference was not of that pacific character which previous reports had led us to believe.

Minnesota Legislature—Extra Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1862.

The Senators convened in the Hall of the Senate at 10 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by the President.

The roll of the Senate being called by districts there were present Messrs. Baldwin, Bennett, Clarke, Cook, Dane, Daniel, Duffy, Irvine, McClure, Miller, Nash, Reimer, See, Smith and Webster. On motion of Mr. WEBBER the Senate proceeded to the election of officers.

The PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Webster Secretary pro tem.

Mr. COOK nominated S. Driscoll for Secretary. The ayes and nays being taken, he was declared elected.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay on a bill for Assistant Secretary. The ayes and nays being taken, he was declared elected.

Mr. COOK offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the rules of the last session of the Senate be adopted as the permanent rules of this session.

On motion of Mr. WEBBER the Secretary was instructed to notify the House that the Senate was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. MILLER moved to proceed to the election of incidental printer.

Mr. REIMER nominated Wm. R. Marshall, and the vote being taken, and Wm. R. Marshall, having received eleven votes, was declared elected.

A joint resolution of the House and Senate was adopted, appointing a committee of three from both Houses to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to present.

The CHAIR appointed as such committee, Messrs. Miller, Duffy and Webster.

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A joint resolution of the House and Senate was adopted, appointing a committee of three from both Houses to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to present.

The CHAIR appointed the same Standing Committee as that of last session.

Mr. SEE moved that the Senate take a recess till 1:45 P. M.

Adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate was called to order by the President.—Adj. Gen. Cook, for the purpose of waiting the special message of His Excellency, Governor Ramsey.

The CHAIR appointed the same Standing Committee as that of last session.

Mr. SEE moved that the Senate take a recess till 1:45 P. M.

Adopted.

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The CHAIR appointed the same Standing Committee as that of last session.

Mr. SEE moved that the Senate take a recess till 1:45 P. M.

Adopted.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

IMPORTANT.

The following dispatch was received to-day:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9th, 1862.

To the Governor of Minnesota:

General Pope is en route to command in the Northwest, headquarters at St. Paul.

L. THOMAS, A. G.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of Gen. Hunter and Staff.

Order for Court of Enquiry.

Rebel Cavalry at Centerville.

General McDowell Arrested for Treason!

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. The steamer Barossa has arrived. Advice anticipated. The steamer McClellan has also arrived. Among the passengers were Gen. Hunter and staff.

In consequence of a notice given by the New York & Manhattan Gas Co., that the war tax for gas would be charged to customers, the board of Councilmen have passed a resolution directing the Council to take measures to transfer the rights and privileges of these companies to the city, in compliance with certain provisions of their charter.

A Washington correspondent says the order for a court of enquiry into recent disasters on the battle field has not been countermanded, but only suspended.—It met yesterday and adjourned for a week without doing anything.

The Washington correspondent of the Morning Journal, says, under yesterday's date, that an officer who has ridden along the line from Chain Bridge to Fairfax today, says that small bodies of mounted rebels are continually prowling about our fronts.

An intelligent surgeon just from Centerville with the wounded, says that one regiment of Federal cavalry, North Carolina, Col. Flannery, is visible at Centerville. Its scouts and pickets occupy the country to the eastern slope of Fairfax.

It was reported there and believed that Bull Run was held by rebel artillery and infantry in some force.

All the hospital stores left at Centerville on Tuesday morning for benefit of Union wounded was taken by the rebels on their occupancy, and distributed largely to their own hungry troops. Hence much of the suffering on the battle-field by our furnished wounded.

The surgeon in charge states that he had not been informed by Gen. Pope that no evacuation of that point was intended he should have devoted the ample supplies to their original purpose, by starting them under a flag of truce to the field.

All reports agree that rebel officers as a rule, treated our wounded humanely and our prisoners according to laws of war.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. The Times says editorially that Gen. McDowell is in the city, under arrest, as we are informed, on charge of treason. By whom it is preferred or on what grounds we are not aware.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Butler and the Banks at New Orleans.

Buckner and Beauregard.

Our Troops are to Hold New Orleans.

MEPHIS, September 6.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet. Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition down the river had taken and brought to Helena the wharf boats from Eminence and Napoleon.

Rebels captured say that a large number of Texas troops, armed and fully equipped, arrived at Little Rock a few days before.

It is reported at Helena that Rosecrans made an attack on the Confederates at Tupelo and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Grenada, Miss., have determined to prevent guerrillas from firing on boats passing that place.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 3d, contains Richmond advice to the 2nd.

The Confederate Senate on the 2nd, rejected the bill concerning partisan rangers by a vote of nine to ten.

The Society of Friends of North Carolina had memorialized Congress for a modification of the new conscript act in their favor.

New Orleans dates of the 28th state that Butler had issued an order requiring the Merchants and Crescent City Banks to go into liquidation.

The following items are from the Grenada Appeal:

Buckner is created a Major General and assigned to command the Third Grand Division of the army.

Beauregard and his staff arrived at Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

The special correspondent of the Press of this city returning from Sykesville, Md., says that he had just left Monrovia Md., on account of the approach of the rebels, a party of them had entered that place Sunday morning.

Speculations are rife relative to the movements, intentions and purposes of Stonewall Jackson. Some say that he is on his way with a large army to Gettysburg, Pa., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburg or York, and that he is already near Hanover, while others assert that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. Others assert this latter movement is merely a feint to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania.

At midnight a through train for Baltimore, when a short distance from Gray's Ferry bridge, became separated and obstructed the road. In consequence of a heavy fog a troop train came in collision with the freight train. Fortunately no persons were seriously hurt.

At 3:30 this morning a special train having a squad of 100 cavalry on board, by some unaccountable carelessness or misunderstanding, ran into both of these trains. The collision was very severe and the consequences most disastrous. The cars were broken into pieces, thirteen killed and a number seriously wounded.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8.

The latest information from the border received at 6 o'clock this evening, says the rebel pickets were within 12 miles of Hanover, York county.

The rumor circulating in Baltimore, that rebels were at Emmetsburg and Gettysburg, is unfounded.

Gen. McClellan has received a letter to the President, asking for a court of enquiry, speak of it as a frank, manly and honest document. He refers to the remark alleged to have been made by Col. Breckinridge of Michigan, when at the point of death, to the effect that he died a victim to the inability of Pope and the treachery of McDowell.

Gen. Banks is in command of the defense of Washington during Gen. McClellan's absence.

An officer who left Rockville this afternoon reports all quiet in front. No body knew anything positive about the force of the rebels at Potomac.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 9.

Saturday night, Quantrell with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000 men, entered Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, and at latest accounts, still held the place. Several stores were robbed.

Two men, Judge Amidon and his son, had already been killed.

Gen. Blunt received a despatch yesterday from Gov. Jayne dated Sioux City, Sept. 6th. It says the Indians made an attack that morning within three miles of Yanktown, the capital of the Territory.

The courier bringing the despatch to Sioux City, with an escort of ten men, had a fight with twenty Indians near miles from Yanktown.

The Governor calls for a regiment, and arms and ammunition, as a general Indian war is feared.

FROM OAKLAND.

OAKLAND, Mo., Sept. 8.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]—There is no communication with Baltimore from here direct.

The latest news brought by engine from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, then westward by accommodation train this p. m.

A cavalry skirmish occurred this p. m. near Martinsburg, with what is supposed to have been a rebel reconnoitering force from Winchester.

The rebels are said to have been driven back to Winchester with a loss of 40 men killed and captured.

Our force at Martinsburg is reported effective, mostly from the west. This is by trustworthy passengers.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.

On the 3d the steamer W. B. Terry, with two dahlgreen howitzers, while aground in the Tennessee river at Duck River Shoals, 120 miles above the mouth, was captured by guerrillas. The enemy was in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive the gunners from their guns. The rebels removed the guns from the boat, captured 17 government officers, and burned the boat.

The officers of the boat were liberated. They also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 8—10 A. M.

The Saint Paul Press.

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PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
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cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.50 per
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per annum, or fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.

The Governor's Message.

We present to our readers the message
of Governor Ramsey, delivered in the
House of Representatives, at 2 P. M. to-
day, before the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, assembled in Joint Conven-
tion. It will command universal approval.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of
Representatives:

An imperative sense of official duty, supported by an unmistakable popular demand has induced me to call you together in extra session, to take measures and supply means to meet the necessities of the present extraordinary crisis in our history, for which the resources of the ordinary course of the laws are totally inadequate. It is not probable that in the course of a century to come, an occasion will arise, equally serious or so urgently requiring the immediate intervention of the Legislature.

Through all the horrors of the gigantic civil war which has convulsed the country, and though our best blood has been freely given to its cause, and our homes were left desolate and our harvests to perish, that our citizens might hasten to the rescue of the imperiled Government, we have still been congratulating ourselves that our borders were far removed from the devastating scenes of war—that here under the serene skies of the far Northwest, our homes and households at least were secure from the havoc and violence of the strife.

From this dream of security we have been suddenly awakened, to find our frontier settlements attacked and desolated by a treacherous foe, living unobserved in our midst, whose first warning of hostility was the indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children.

The circumstances of this outbreak give it an aspect of wanton malignity and perversity scarcely paralleled, if at all, even in the tragic annals of Indian crime.

Up to the date of this event the Sioux, or Dakota Indians of Minnesota had, as a tribe, lived in terms of unbroken amity and friendship with the citizens of this State, a friendly running back for more than a generation of traders and trappers. The depredations often committed by individuals, even the murderous raid of Ink-pa-da-ta's band, at Spirit Lake, in 1857, which was largely discredited by the tribe at large, did not disturb this general feeling of confidence in the Indian neighbors.

In return for their lands, once comprising a large part of Minnesota, but which they had voluntarily relinquished to the United States by treaty, a home had been given them in the western part of the State, and abundant provisions made for their comfort, education, and reclamation to civilized pursuits. Missions and schools had been founded among them. Numbers of our fellow citizens and their families had long dwelt among them from motives of benevolence or gain, to instruct them in the arts and duties of civilization, or engaged in the pursuits of peaceful industry. White traders had married their women, and offspring formed a link of sympathy between the races. Numbers of Sioux, on the other hand, had adopted the dress and customs of civilization; lived in houses and cultivated farms.

Prosperous and happy settlements had grown up around and near this mixed community, with whose inhabitants the Indians mingled in daily and friendly intercourse. Even the occasional necessities and luxuries of the Indians were supplied by the white traders, and when they were congregated in large numbers at the Agency, had never been regarded by the Government officers with serious apprehension, and a company of United States soldiers stationed at Fort Ridgely for the purpose, had always been sufficient to maintain order. But on this occasion the force had been augmented by an additional half a company at the request of the Agent.

A few weeks previous to the outbreak, a menacing demonstration of this kind had occurred at the Upper Agency, where the Indians had prematurely assembled in large numbers in anticipation of the payment of their annuities, but which on account of the tardy appropriations by Congress, had been unusually delayed. But this disturbance had been promptly allayed by the exertions of an Agent, Mr. Galbraith, and the Indians had been sent away to their villages apparently satisfied with his assurance that the money would soon be received, when they should be sent for. As assured by Mr. Galbraith, their peaceful disposition, so unsuspecting of any possible danger of a hostile outbreak, that leaving his family in their midst at Yellow Medicine, he had, on the Friday (the 13th of August), before the revolt, started from Red Wood with a company of recruits, and was on his way to Fort Snelling, when he was recalled by the intelligence of a general massacre of the whites on the Reservation.

The blow indeed had fallen with appalling suddenness. On the 17th of August, four miscreants, it is said, of Little Six's band, made their appearance at Acton, Meeker county, where they murdered a family of six persons. The assassin died at Red Wood, where fearful of being delivered up to punishment, they may have sought their own safety by instigating a general revolt. Perhaps this was but the first step in the development of a partial conspiracy—conspiring one or more hands. At any rate, their bloody example, and incendiary arguments concurring with previous causes of disaffection, the defenceless state of the white inhabitants, and the tempting prospect of plunder from the well-stocked warehouses, seems to have fired the smoldering mass of hate and treachery so long masked under an appearance of friendship. The sanguinary contagion spread from hand to hand, and on the morning of the 18th, in a moment, without a word or sign of warning, without preconcert on their part, or provocation on ours, all the inmate ferocity of this savage race was let loose at once on an unsuspecting white population, and men, women and children were involved in an indiscriminate and awful massacre. A force of forty-five soldiers, which had been sent up from Fort Ridgely, on the first morning of disturbance, arrived only to be attacked in ambush and half their number, with their leader slain. The horrible work of murder, pillage and devastation begun at Red Wood was swiftly executed throughout the Sioux Reservation, and the adjacent settlements where the families, living in isolated habitations at considerable distances apart, afforded an

easy prey to the skulking foe. Hundreds of every age and sex perished by the hands of these remorseless butchers.

Hundreds who narrowly escaped, fled to Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, St. Peter, and other towns for protection, and the fearful tidings which they bore spread universal consternation among the people. Tens of thousands, including many far from the scene of danger, fled with their families from this smoldering volcano, and stealthily for, against whom all ordinary precautions seemed vain, leaving their crops to perish in the fields, and their property to pillage. The towns and cities could scarcely afford even shelter to this crowd of frightened fugitives.

When the first vague news of the revolt at Red Wood was received on the evening of the 19th, I hastened immediately to Fort Snelling and ordered four companies of the 6th Regiment, which had just been organized, to march at once to the scene of reported disturbances, and Hon. H. H. Sibley, whose residence of thirty years on the frontier, and intimate familiarity with the Indian character and modes of warfare, afforded a special fitness for the service, was designated to the command.

On the 21st, when authentic information of the extent and character of the outbreak was received, accompanied with the announcement that New Ulm had been attacked in force, and Fort Ridgely beleaguered, another force of seven companies was instantly sent forward under Colonel Crooks, with orders to report to Col. Sibley. At the same time, mounted volunteers were called upon, by proclamation, to join the forces moving up the Minnesota Valley. This call was responded to with generous alacrity by about 500 mounted citizens.

While these bodies were moving up the Valley, companies of mounted men and infantry were sent as rapidly as they could be raised and equipped, for the protection of the sparsely settled districts of country lying north and south of the scene of the Sioux depredations on the Minnesota river, which seemed to be exposed to incursions of marauding parties from that quarter.

In the meantime, the Chippewas had assumed a threatening attitude, for reasons not now distinctly understood, but which, from its conjuncture with the Sioux raid, gave rise, at the moment, to a widespread apprehension that these hostile enemies had banded the hatchet in a league against the whites. The Chippewa agent, Mr. Walker, having failed in an attempt to arrest the Chief, Hole-in-the-day, at Fort Ridgely, under an impression that a general massacre was to be attempted.

In consequence of this threatening disposition, the citizens of various exposed localities on the Chippewa border were as far as possible supplied with arms and ammunition, and detachments of troops, including companies of mounted citizens, were sent for the protection of the St. Croix, Rum, and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Four companies were sent to Fort Ridgely, where the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, who had come to the State for the purpose of effecting a treaty with the Chippewas of Red Lake, undertook the task of restoring order among this tribe.

No depredations, however, have as yet been committed by the Chippewas, and if they ever entertained any hostile intentions, which is doubtful, it is likely that the efforts of Commissioner Dole, backed by the ample preparations made to enforce his authority, will be sufficient to ensure their quiet.

The outbreak of the Sioux occurred at a time when we were little prepared in many respects to meet so sudden an emergency. From military and naval resources, I am enabled to say, that I had just raised a considerable part of the new levies ordered by the President. But most of these were farmers, taken from the thick of the plowing harvest, and had enlisted on the promise of a further term of the first of September to secure their crops, and so large a part of the volunteers were absent at the time, that the forces sent had to be made up of fragments of different companies and regiments.

A still more serious embarrassment was felt at the outset from the want of arms and ammunition. Application was, however, immediately made by telegraph to Washington, St. Louis, and the Governors of adjoining States, and in addition to supplies received from regular sources, I am much indebted to the Governor of Wisconsin for a prompt response to my request for cartridges.

The occasion also revealed a very surprising and unexpected deficiency of fire-arms and ammunition among our frontier settlers. Nothing more strongly shows the feeling of security among the people, and the great change in this respect from the frontier habits of twenty or thirty years ago, than the fact that guns of any sort, it is said, were not to be found in one-third of the houses. The deficiency was made up as much as possible by such arms as we could furnish, and by supplies of ammunition purchased here.

The urgent necessity for the prompt and speedy conveyance of troops and supplies to threatened points, and the want of regular means of transportation, made it necessary to authorize the impressment of horses and teams, which were in general willingly yielded and often volunteered by their owners for the purpose, in all cases to their great inconvenience, and often to their damage, though at stipulated rates of compensation.

Certain persons were also commissioned to raise detachments of mounted men for special and instant service, and were authorized under restrictions, which I will not repeat here, to impress horses, and to use such force as may be necessary to resort to this measure, having passed, and learning that the authority given was in some cases abused, or taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties—these orders have generally been revoked. I trust that you will promptly provide the requisite compensation for the parties whose property has been impressed for the public service, and there can be no doubt that the necessary expenditures under this head will be ultimately reimbursed by the General Government, in whose behalf they were incurred.

Our new volunteers, though brave, are as yet inexperienced, and in most respects ill prepared for the active service into which they have been ordered. The want of disciplined troops being early felt, the Third Minnesota then at parole at St. Louis, was at my request ordered to report here. They arrived on the 4th inst., and were instantly dispatched under Major Welch to the scene of hostilities.

In the mean time the progress of the Indians appeared to be checked. On the 24th day of August, New Ulm, into which a body of citizens under Judge Flannan, had thrown themselves for the protection of its inhabitants, was relieved by a detachment of Col. Sibley's troops, after a severe and bloody battle, and repulsed the enemy in a severe battle on the preceding day. The place was then evacuated in order to convey the women and children who had fled thence for refuge, to a point of 2,000, to a place of permanent safety.

On the 26th, Fort Ridgely was relieved by a volunteer force of mounted citizens, under Lieut. Col. McPhail, sent forward by Col. Sibley, who arrived next day with the whole force.

They found the brave little garrison nearly exhausted by the labors and vigils which they had undergone in their heroic defense of that weak post for a period of nine days, during which they had sustained and repulsed three several desperate attacks in force. A number of brave men fell in these encounters.

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While in this direction, the Indians appeared to be retreating before our forces, news came on the 27th, that the settlers at Breckenridge, on the Red River, had been massacred, and that Fort Abercrombie was seriously menaced. To two companies of infantry already on the march for the protection of settlements in that quarter, two more were now added.

On Sept. 3d, Capt. Strout's company was unexpectedly attacked by 150 Indians at Cedar City, in McLeod county, and retreated to Hutchinson, which had been fortified. An attack was made at the same time on Forest City, which also had been fortified by its citizens, and was repulsed by them. It was renewed again at Hutchinson, a few days after, and repulsed. Their depredations had now extended through the country, from the mouth of the Red River, westward to the mouth of the Missouri, and many persons were murdered, and much property destroyed. Reinforcements on the way to this district, at the time of these occurrences, have since been distributed at various points in and beyond the settlements, and a portion of the Third Regiment, as soon as it arrived, was dispatched in this direction.

Intelligence was also received that the Red River had extended into the hands of the Sioux, and that the citizens of the Iowa border, and the southwestern frontier, in the meantime, were placed in charge of Col. Flannan, whose energetic defense of New Ulm, had proved high qualifications for the service. Troops were forwarded to him as rapidly as they could be raised and equipped, and he has now under his command a force of about 500 men, which, in case of emergency, can be largely reinforced from the citizens in the vicinity.

All the arms and ammunition not in the hands of troops in active service, which could be obtained from any quarter, have been distributed to the citizens of every locality which seemed to be in danger. By these precautions, and the distribution of bodies of troops at short distances apart, our whole Indian border, along the line of the Chippewa, from Chequamegon, in the St. Croix valley, to Crow Wing, on the Mississippi, and thence to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, and all along the frontier exposed to Sioux depredations, from the St. Croix valley, southward to the mouth of the Red River, has been put in a posture of defense, as far as defense is practicable against these vast and skulking marauders, over such a vast extent of country, with the small number of troops and still smaller supplies of war material at our disposal.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty troops, and several hundred irregular mounted men now scattered along this extensive line, and the stores of arms, 3,175 pounds of powder, 1,200 pounds of lead, and 88 sacks of shot.

These dispositions were at first made chiefly with a view to the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of our frontier settlements, to restore that confidence through our western and northern counties, which was necessary to save the crops from destruction, and to support the citizens in measures of self-defense.

Perhaps it will be necessary, in order to prevent the depopulation of these portions of the country, to maintain small bodies of troops there for some time to come. The measures of self-defense and preparation have been neglected for the pursuit and chastisement of the Sioux.

Col. Sibley, with a force of 1,500 men at Fort Ridgely, a small body of mounted men, and several pieces of artillery, have, since the outbreak of hostilities, been engaged in operations; which he has been instructed to carry on with all possible vigor and despatch.

He is, however, as yet, very deficient in cavalry, the force of mounted citizens who have accompanied him for the relief of Fort Ridgely, having disbanded when that object was attained, with the exception of about ninety men.

A large and efficient body of cavalry was considered indispensable for an effective campaign, and at my urgent request after many delays, the President has been pleased to authorize the raising and equipping of a regiment of mounted men, which the United States Quartermaster stationed here, is authorized to purchase horses for this regiment, and I trust that his speedy execution of this duty will enable us to press our operations against the Sioux with vigor.

I have thus far given only so much of the history of our Indian disturbances as was required to show the measures adopted for their suppression and the general scope of our military operations. I am, however, much indebted to you to the report of the Adjutant General, and the official despatches of the officers commanding the various detachments, which will be transmitted to you.

But this review of our military operations will be incomplete without some further reference to the singular atrocities which have marked its course, and to the mischief inflicted upon our people.

The sudden and treacherous outbreak of the Indians, in the heart of our frontier, struck down their friends and neighbors of another blood, and revolved in a general massacre of men, women and children, has been alluded to.

But massacre itself had been merely if it could have purchased exemption from the revolting circumstances with which it was accompanied. Nothing which the brutal lust and wanton cruelty of these savages could wreak upon their hapless and innocent victims, was omitted from the category of their crimes.

Helplessness and innocence indeed which move pity in any breast but theirs, seemed to inspire them only with a more frenzied rage. Infants hewn into bloody chips of flesh, or mangled alive to door posts to linger out their little life in mortal agony, or torn untimely from the womb of the mother, and cast into the flames, were the common scenes of their barbarous and bloody warfare. They arrived on the 4th inst., and were instantly dispatched under Major Welch to the scene of hostilities.

In the mean time the progress of the Indians appeared to be checked. On the 24th day of August, New Ulm, into which a body of citizens under Judge Flannan, had thrown themselves for the protection of its inhabitants, was relieved by a detachment of Col. Sibley's troops, after a severe and bloody battle, and repulsed the enemy in a severe battle on the preceding day. The place was then evacuated in order to convey the women and children who had fled thence for refuge, to a point of 2,000, to a place of permanent safety.

days succeeding the outbreak, before their progress was checked by our forces; and hundreds of them lie yet unburied where they fell, hidden in the grass and bushes of prairies and ravines. Many doubtless in the attempt to escape, have become lost, or fainting from exhaustion and terror have died of starvation.

The heavy depredations as far as ascertained, has extended from Otter Tail Lake and Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, to the Iowa boundary, or a front of two hundred miles, and from the western border of the State eastwardly to its heart at Forest City, an area of 20,000 square miles.

The property destroyed or carried off as booty, is estimated at millions of dollars, including large supplies of arms and ammunition pillaged from the government and the cattle, horses and household effects of settlers.

The indirect damage to our citizens is vastly greater, and if we include its probable effects on our future prosperity is beyond calculation. As if the catastrophe were designed to convey every element of mischief, it occurred at a time when all the exertions of our agricultural population, already depleted by their contributions to the army, were needed to save the splendid harvest from destruction; women and children were kept from the fields to supply the place of enlisted husbands, brothers and sons. It was at this juncture that the terrible cry of murder and havoc came from the west. Plumes were raised in the air. A fearful panic depopulated our western counties. Fields and homes were deserted to save wives and babes from massacre.

Thousands of thousands of acres of crops, which were the wealth of their owners, have thus been abandoned to destruction, and thousands of prosperous and happy families reduced to one blow to poverty and to beggary.

Throughout the whole district embracing the counties of Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, and other counties in the Southwest, through the beautiful lake country of Kandiyohi, Douglas, Monongalia, Meeker, McLeod, a large part of the State, and throughout the new settlements in the Red River Valley—about a few days since the abode of busy and happy communities—desolation and solitude reigned supreme; or if any remnant of life remained, it was a ghastly picture of suffering and despair.

From Chequamegon, in the St. Croix valley, to Crow Wing, on the Mississippi, and thence to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, and all along the frontier exposed to Sioux depredations, from the St. Croix valley, southward to the mouth of the Red River, has been put in a posture of defense, as far as defense is practicable against these vast and skulking marauders, over such a vast extent of country, with the small number of troops and still smaller supplies of war material at our disposal.

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run into their territory. It appoints no agents for their government, protection, or control. It establishes no laws and regulations respecting them, and of consequence possesses no means for the protection and security of its contiguous territory by the preservation of friendly relations and feelings between the two races.

The United States government, on the other hand, appoints officers to reside among them, prescribes regulations for their intercourse with the whites, reimburses them for losses occasioned by the injustice of officers, agents, or private citizens, punishes aggressions on their part, establishes forts and garrisons in their neighborhood, and in short exercises full and perfect sovereignty over them, except so far as it tacitly creates their own mode of government as between themselves.

But this claim so obviously just, does not rest upon implication alone. By the treaty and intercourse act of 1854, and by the treaty with the Mdewakton, Wahpeton, Sisseton and Gros Ventre of Dakota, concluded at Washington, in 1858, the government expressly assumed the relation of guarantor for the good conduct of its wards, and a full and entire sovereignty over any person whose property was taken, stolen or destroyed by an Indian, and by the latter, the several bands constituting the annuity Indians, were bound to preserve friendly relations with the whites, and to commit no depredations on their persons or property, and in case of any such injury or depredation, it was agreed that full compensation should be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior out of their moneys in the hands of the United States.

In view of these provisions, it cannot be doubted that the Dakota nation, by its flagrant violation of its treaty obligations, fully and entirely exonerated the government from all corresponding duties on its part. If this be true, so far as the Sioux nation is concerned, the duty of annuities and Indian payments in Minnesota is past. The government is not bound to pay any further sums under the treaty to the offending tribes, but the act which has absolved it from this duty has created another by the destruction of property by acts against the occurrence of which the government had given the guarantee. It is believed that the authorities at Washington will deny neither the equity nor the legality of this claim when the same shall, as I trust it promptly will, be urged upon their attention, but, while escaping from future obligations to those tribes, will regard their claims as only transferred to the sufferers by their depredations.

These annuities thus forfeited by the Sioux amount in cash, goods, money, and other classes of expenditures, to about \$2,000,000.

I recommend and urge that you earnestly memorialize Congress and the Department to this sum promptly and judiciously those whose property has been destroyed or pillaged by these Indians, and for the support of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen at their hands, and do not doubt that the proper representations are made, that this just compensation can be soon secured.

In the extremity to which our military reverses have reduced the nation it is vain to expect any unusual or sufficient protection from the General Government. The material of war, and means for the payment and subsistence of troops, will doubtless be furnished us sooner or later through the regular channels of supply, but the required assistance, as it does not come within the general system of military operations, under the eye of our generals, we may expect will often come tardily and without system, too slowly and irregularly for the prompt and decisive action required by the peculiar exigencies of our situation. We must, therefore, for the present, depend upon our own resources to make good to our citizens the protection which the General Government owes them, and it is to this end chiefly that I have called you together. Considerable expenditures may be necessary for this purpose, but they must be regarded as a loan to the Government, which will be repaid by the prevention of this outbreak, and by saving yet taken no direct measures to suppress it, has virtually left us, indeed has expressly authorized us, to adopt on its behalf the measures necessary for our effectual protection.

Our course then is plain. The Sioux Indians of Minnesota must be exterminated or driven forever beyond the borders of the State.

The public safety imperatively requires that we call for it. Humanity itself is outraged by their unnumbered atrocities demand it. The blood of the murdered cries to heaven for vengeance on these assassins of women and children. They have themselves made their annihilation inevitable by their own crimes. Faithless to solemn treaty obligations, to old friendships, to the ties of blood, regardless even of self interest when it conflicts with their savage passions, incapable of honor, of truth, or of gratitude, and now bound by no moral or social restraints—they have already destroyed in one monstrous act of perfidy, every pledge on which it was possible to found a hope of ultimate reconciliation.

Their blood is on their hands, and it is to this end chiefly that I have called you together. Considerable expenditures may be necessary for this purpose, but they must be regarded as a loan to the Government, which will be repaid by the prevention of this outbreak, and by saving yet taken no direct measures to suppress it, has virtually left us, indeed has expressly authorized us, to adopt on its behalf the measures necessary for our effectual protection.

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connected with the new levies. The reluctance expressed by the Legislature last winter, to assume the payment of items of expenditure deemed necessary for military purposes not previously provided for by Legislative appropriations, has had the effect to make it difficult to obtain credit on account of the State for similar expenses this summer, and this general distrust of Legislative endorsement has seriously embarrassed me in any attempt to use the name of the State in providing for the present extraordinary exigencies. I trust, therefore, you will relieve me of the necessity of anticipating future appropriations of the Legislature for the current military expenses of the State.

I have had much occasion to regret that the pressing recommendations which I have had the honor to make to successive Legislatures for a thorough revision of our Militia Law, have not been acted upon. Such a measure—the want of which has occasioned great confusion in the execution of the order of the President for an enrollment and draft of the militia of this State—is more than ever necessary at this juncture as a means of defensive organization against the new enemy that has assailed us.

In consequence of the great pressure of business upon the military department, I have found it necessary to actively fill militia offices which have heretofore been regarded as merely nominal, for which I trust suitable provision will be made.

In this connection I take pleasure in acknowledging the unflinching industry and activity of the Adjutant General, in disposing of the extraordinary amount of business which has been thrown upon him.

I would particularly urge upon your attention the absolute necessity which exists that you should take some action by which such of our citizens as have now volunteered or may hereafter volunteer in the army of the United States, shall continue to exercise the right of suffrage.

The war into which we have been driven by the Southern rebellion, has been, since its commencement, without a precedent in the history of the world, and every day seems to carry it further beyond the bounds which the expectations and hopes of mankind had prescribed for it. Already our armies have absorbed nearly one-third of the entire voting population of the loyal States; and as in the past, the magnitude of the struggle has far exceeded our anticipations, so in the future it may proceed to lengths which no human prescience can at this moment foresee. Such is the determination of our people to maintain unbroken the union of the entire nation, and such to ourselves and our posterity the greatness of the material and vital interests at stake, that the war will be prosecuted, though it should require the services of the entire adult male population of the loyal States. It is, therefore, not impossible that the time may come when a large majority of those who under our laws, possess the right of suffrage, and of shaping the government will be found in the ranks of our armies.

I need not enlarge upon the injustice of an system of laws, whereby those who are rearing health and life, and giving industry and effort to the defence of the government, are not permitted to participate in shaping the policy of that government; but, on the contrary, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned, are reduced below the level of freemen, at a time, too, when they deserve at the hands of the nation the heartiest applause and the warmest gratitude.

Nor will it be less apparent that if the present condition of our laws should remain unchanged and the volunteer soldiers remain disfranchised, that every addition to their ranks will increase the number of patriotic men in the field, and correspondingly diminish the number of those who remain at home, and who, while in many cases equally patriotic, may be outnumbered by those arrayed against the war itself.

I may consequently happen, that unless proper legislative action is taken to prevent it, a day will come when our vast force of volunteers in the field will represent one set of principles, while our governments, State and National, will be governed by an entirely different set; the voters, the laborers and sufferers of a patriotic army may be frustrated, embarrassed, and brought to naught by the machinations of home governments, wielded by timid or disloyal spirits. No military or civil condition is better than at any period in the history of the State, as the following items will show:

Balance outstanding, \$45,000.00
It is also gratifying to know that, in these embarrassing times, we have nearly discharged the quota of the direct tax apportioned to the State under the act of Congress of August 5th, 1861.

Our account with the general government under this head stands as follows:
Direct tax due the United States, \$108,524.00
Amount paid in July, \$74,579.02
Amount in hands of State Treas., 3,265.00
Amount in hands of Co. of Treas., 8,735.00
Paid by State and not credited, 3,000.00
\$89,579.22

Balance due the United States, \$18,579.68
Whatever further disbursements we may be called upon to make on account of the Indian war, will of course be credited to this balance.

I learn from the Auditor that there is an accruing fund of vouchers, the accounts accruing under the several classes of war expenditures.

At your last session I recommended an appropriation of \$10,000 for a military contingent fund. For reasons satisfactory to the Legislature, but \$2,500 was appropriated. This sum was exhausted by the expenses attending the organization and equipment of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, and I have been left entirely without means for discharging the necessary expenses connected with the new levies.

The reluctance expressed by the Legislature last winter, to assume the payment of items of expenditure deemed necessary for military purposes not previously provided for by Legislative appropriations, has had the effect to make it difficult to obtain credit on account of the State for similar expenses this summer, and this general distrust of Legislative endorsement has seriously embarrassed me in any attempt to use the name of the State in providing for the present extraordinary exigencies. I trust, therefore, you will relieve me of the necessity of anticipating future appropriations of the Legislature for the current military expenses of the State.

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In consequence of the great pressure of business upon the military department, I have found it necessary to actively fill militia offices which have heretofore been regarded as merely nominal, for which I trust suitable provision will be made.

Our quota of volunteers and drafted men under the call of the President, of July 2d and August 5th, was 5362 men, of which— notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances in which we have been placed, the lack of laborers to secure our harvest, and the dangers threatening our own homes—we have already raised over 4000 men, and the balance would undoubtedly have been furnished long ere this, but for this

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.
For St. Louis—Way mail—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Milwaukee—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Chicago—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
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Hotels & Saloons.

LAUREL HOUSE.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE POST OFFICE.
J. P. LAUREL, PROPRIETOR.
MR. LAUREL, formerly of the "Four Houses," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys in—that he has now a new and improved way of doing business, and that he has a variety of reading matter on hand, and a variety of tables, and a variety of chairs, and a variety of everything else that a man can want.
CLIFTON HOUSE.
MANKATO, MINN.
This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley.
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED.
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, knows himself to be able to satisfy the traveling public.
CHARGES MODERATE.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
UNION PARK HOUSE.
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.
G. W. FEW, PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from St. Paul. The house and fixtures are entirely new, and has been built up more particularly as a place for invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary furniture for bathing and fishing—and is one mile from Lake Elizabeth, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State. It is also provided for the use of guests of the House, board by day or week at moderate rates.
W. M. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
AND—
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., ST. PAUL.
Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watchmaking, Jewellery and American Clocks, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line.
A LITTLE SUPERIOR
to any other establishment in the Northwest.
To S. H. Johnsons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
Fine work done and Clocks and Watches sent out for the trade at low rates.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to.
PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.
This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for pickles and the like.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it, and you will have no other.
For sale at our works on Silvery street, and by all grocers who have a stock on hand.
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE Agency.
One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make more different stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLELOCK, SEAM AND BUTTERFLY, all of which make the same stitch on both sides of the fabric. Either of them can be produced with the Machine in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE SEWING MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carried either way, or to change the direction, and return the end of seams, which, together with making a long and short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their machines are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making six stitches to the inch. They will do all the work of the combined HAND, IRON and BEAT.
Prices No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$12.00; No. 3, \$15.00; No. 4, \$20.00; No. 5, \$25.00; No. 6, \$30.00; No. 7, \$35.00; No. 8, \$40.00; No. 9, \$45.00; No. 10, \$50.00.
On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "FLORENCE" Machine.
D. NEWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
227 Office over Dana's Bank, Third Street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.
my34-dly

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, La Crosse, Orono, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2 P. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato.
Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseca, Monticello, Rochester, Chittenden, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Plover, Carleton Place, Breckinridge, Port Abernethy, Georgetown, connecting at Georgetown with the steamer International for Peninsula, Fort Gary, and the Red River Settlement—Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.
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Merchants' Dispatch.

Fast Freight Line,
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York Office, 14 Murray street.
Boston Office, 60 Washington street.
my34-dly
Important to Shippers.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the
LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
AND ALSO FOR THE
LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,
Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.
Through Contracts
Will be given to all points East.
ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES, Will be settled upon presentation.
WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS
On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.
MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-dwly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLD AND AMBER, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

300 B.B.'S. ASSORTED WHISKY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER BBL'S. STUART'S BEST HONEY SYRUP, a choice article, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED FRUITS, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Currants and Citrus, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

50 GRANTS PATENT FANNING MILLS for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF GROCERIES in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., dec19

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Watkins, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., dec19

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST STEEL AXES, Also 30 dozen Red River Axes, also 30 dozen assorted Blued Axes, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of Western Heavy Cream, which we offer low for cash, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., jcs

50 BARRELS OF—OF—CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged, my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Silvery streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our lines on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
A. L. LAUREL, my34-dly

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Express Freight Line.

VIA
GREAT WESTERN N. Y. CENTRAL AND CONNECTING ROADS, TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST.

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALLED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS SPEED, CARS, YARDS, ETC., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL ENCUMBRANCES ARE SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trips.
Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

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Dry Goods.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHAISES,

EMBROIDERED AND GRET GIRAISES,

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

NUMBER 139.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly.

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The news of the morning is of a more encouraging character than for several days past.

The army is again in motion, and ready to assume offensive operations.

General McClellan, at the head of the Army of the Peninsula, is at Rockville, within twenty-five miles of Frederick.

Our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Poolesville has been recaptured.

A portion of Stuart's cavalry has been repulsed by our forces under General Keyes at Edwards Ferry, and some of them taken prisoners.

General Halleck says that the defenses of Washington are impregnable.

General Wood commands all the troops of the Susquehanna.

From New Orleans and the Southern coast the news is for the most part cheering.

The latest news from Richmond is by way of Fortress Monroe.

The officers of General Pope's army captured in the late battles, are not treated as prisoners of war.

The Indian War is extending all along the borders, and the trains from Salt Lake have been attacked, and several persons killed and wounded.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTING.—THE SENATE BILL.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Hon. R. J. Baldwin, of Hennepin County, extending the right of suffrage to our volunteer soldiers, and which, it appears to us, fully answers all the constitutional objections which have been urged against any law that can be devised for that purpose.

As to the propriety and necessity of some such law, there has been and can be but one opinion.

There is no man in this State, of sufficient prominence to attract public attention, who dare stand up and resist so equitably and justly a measure. He would have not only to array himself against the universal sentiment of the people of the State, but against the reasonable, earnest and unanimous demand of our whole volunteer force.

The man who would thus attempt to take advantage, at this time, of the absence of our patriotic defenders on the battle field to rob them of their right of suffrage, and reduce them to the level of slaves or aliens, without voice or representation in the government under which they live, and for which they are venturing their lives, and for which they are contending the lives and contempt of the entire people, and to be impaled and pilloried in the columns of every paper in the State.

We do not know that any individual can be found who would thus undertake to stab in the back the gallant men now standing with their faces to the foe, or who would take advantage of their involuntary silence to impose on them a government repugnant to their wishes and destructive of all their interests.

A loyal army in the hands of a cowardly, treacherous and unscrupulous home government, would be a sight few institutions could behold but once. Order would perish with liberty! It will be the prayer of every patriot, that God, in his infinite mercy will protect us from any such consummation!

The opposition to this measure, if it comes at all, will come in the shape of a "constitutional" provision.

The original purpose of a "constitution" is, we apprehend, understood to be, to define, to hold together, to preserve the government;—its chief end has been, in all these latter years, to hamper, to embarrass, to paralyze the government. We have seen—ever since the rebellion broke out—traitors of all shades—the bold and defiant of the South as well as the cowardly and cunning of the North—constantly thrusting a piece of paper in the face of the nation, and striving to convince it that the conditions of its life made it necessary that it should unresistingly accept death. Even the leaders of the rebellion, as they withdrew from the United States Senate Chamber, mingled with their last imprecations and threats of rebellion, ruin, and war, appeals in behalf of the sacredness of the Constitution! At the moment that they struck down the nation, they strove to entangle its prostrate form in the meshes of its own bond of life.

Whatever is necessary to preserve the life of the nation is, we take it, constitutional. Whatever will certainly bring death to the nation is unconstitutional. He who reads the title-deed of a nation's life by any other light, sinks the instincts of common sense and ignores the plainest dictates of duty.

But in the matter of the law to enable

the volunteers to vote, it is not necessary to take any such extreme ground.

The bill proposed by Senator Baldwin is, we think, plainly within the provisions of the Constitution.

Section 1, of article 7, of the constitution, is as follows:

Sec. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this State for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are or may hereafter be elected by the people.

This section defines what shall constitute such a residence as will enable a person, otherwise qualified, to vote. Its requisites are threshold: 1. Residence in the United States for one year. 2. Residence in the State for four months. 3. Residence in the election district for ten days.

It is plain, therefore, that if the constitution contained no further provision on this subject, that soldiers in the volunteer force, absent from the State, would not be entitled to a vote.

But in section 3 of the same article we find the following:

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have had a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States."

This provision is so plain that it seems impossible to misconstrue it.

"No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence, for the purpose of voting."

Therefore, "for the purpose of voting" the right of residence continues as fully and completely as if the soldier were not absent. In other words, our soldiers are not disfranchised "by reason of their absence in the service of the United States," but retain their right to vote.

So far the case is plain. A technical difficulty however arose.

Section one already quoted prescribed that the elector shall vote "in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident."

The question occurred,—how is the soldier to vote "in the election district?" His right to vote is assured to him by the Constitution, but how in the face of this technicality is he to vote in an election district in Minnesota while he is absent in another State?

This difficulty is happily solved by the bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin.

It proposes that while the soldier shall prepare his vote in his camp, the actual operation of voting shall be consummated "in the election district" by the deposit of the ballot therein on election day.

The ballot is prepared, folded and placed in a sealed envelope by the soldier, endorsed by him with his name and company, certified by the commanding officer of the service to which he is attached, in the manner as to prevent fraud, directed to the Judges of Election of the election district of which the soldier continues to be under the Constitution "for the purpose of voting" a resident, sent there by mail or otherwise, and on election day the envelope is opened, and the vote taken out, unopened, and placed in the ballot box in the presence of the judges and inspectors, examination being just had to ascertain that the party who purports to vote is upon the registry list as a resident of the district.

This plan strikes us as the very thing needed. It may require in addition one or two commissioners to see to its proper execution.

It certainly meets all the technical objections that can be drawn from the Constitution.

The soldier, still "for the purpose of voting" a resident of the district,—votes in the district.

There is nothing in our Constitution to prevent the enactment of a law to allow electors to vote by proxy. There is nothing in it requiring the voter to appear in person at the polls. It simply sets forth who shall be voters, and requires that the vote "shall be by ballot." All the rest, all the details, is left to the Legislature, and it is entirely within the power of this Legislature to alter or amend the provisions established by any former one, or to create new ones.

If there are any who are opposed to the bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin, we trust they will pursue an open and manly opposition to it, and not attempt its defeat by straining the technicalities of the Constitution into their service.

THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Indian Agents, through the organ which they have subsidized to represent them and other attacks of Cyrus Aldrich, have chosen to raise the question of official responsibility in connection with the outbreak of the Sioux. They have dared to raise the question. Now let them answer it.

The Sioux Indians are not within the jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota, nor subject to its laws. The State authorities are excluded from any control over them or any responsibility for their conduct.

They are the wards of the United States Government, existing in our jurisdiction by the sufferance of that Government, which, by its Constitution and numerous treaties, has expressly assumed the whole police jurisdiction and control over them, and the entire responsibility for their good conduct; and it has expressly undertaken to prevent and punish all aggressions on their part upon the citizens of the United States.

And for this purpose the Government has appointed Agents to dwell among them, to execute faithfully, on its part,

the obligations it has assumed by treaty towards the tribe, and to enforce the observance on their part of the reciprocal duties growing out of their natural and treaty relations, as wards and subjects of the United States.

To assist them in maintaining order among the Indians, in restraining, preventing or promptly punishing their aggressions on the persons or property of citizens of the United States, the Government has built forts in their neighborhood, and such military force is placed there by the United States Government as they shall deem necessary for the purpose, subject to their requisition when occasion, in their judgment, demands. All the responsibilities and duties which the Government has assumed towards the Sioux, paternal care of their interests, and police jurisdiction, were thus devolved upon the Agent and Superintendent—and all the means to enforce their authority, were placed at their disposal, which they could neither interfere to censor nor to regulate their conduct.

How have these United States officials, charged with the guardianship and control of this dependent race, performed these high and solemn duties? How have they discharged these profound and grave responsibilities?

They have raised the question of responsibility; now, in God's name, let them answer it before the bar of an outraged and ruined people.

It was their duty by a paternal and benevolent administration, to have prevented any just ground of discontent in the minds of the Indians. Did they do it?

It was their duty to protect them from the rapacity of an unscrupulous gang of traders—to exclude from their reservations all demoralizing agencies—to inquire into and redress all their just grievances, and to suppress all incipient disorders. Have they done so?

If they had, this outbreak never could have occurred. Families perished from starvation, cold and hunger, and inhuman neglect, while Indian traders and officials were growing fat and insolent on the spoils pillaged from the Indian, show that, not without cause, was the smothered dissatisfaction, which, in one sudden and overwhelming outbreak has wrapt our frontier settlements in flames and ruins. And for that cause who is responsible? You have raised the question, Mr. Agent. Answer it.

But their responsibility does not end here. Here is only where it commences. Having, by a loose, corrupt and wicked administration of their official duties and fostered the causes of the outbreak, they now tell us that they foresaw the terrible calamity which their mal-administration was about to bring upon the people.

They foresaw it. That is their published confession through the organ hired to defend them. What, then, did they do to prevent it? The law, their office, even common humanity called upon them to prevent it by police arrangements, and military dispositions adequate to suppress the first symptoms of insubordination. Did they do even this? Not till a disturbance had already broken out at Yellow Medicine did they ask for an increase of force.

It was sent them—every soldier there was—though it left Fort Ripley without a guard. But before they reached there, the Agent, who foresaw the revolt, instead of warning the unsuspecting people to flee from their impending doom, sent word to St. Paul that the disturbance was allayed, and that no further danger was to be apprehended. He even sent away the force, on the ground that their services were not required. He foresaw and yet deliberately deprived himself of the means of preventing the outbreak. He foresaw it, and yet left his family in the midst of the foreseen and threatened danger, while he went away to Fort Snelling, taking with him every able bodied man he could find.

He had gone but two days, and all this foreseen and predicted danger burst not twenty miles behind him.

Who then is responsible? You have raised the question, Mr. Agent. Answer it now if you dare.

CAPTAIN EARLE S. GOODRICH.

Captain Earle S. Goodrich, Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat, is bound to win distinction, and equally bound to win it on some theatre less bloody than the battle field.

Now-a-days, when anybody gets to be a postmaster in a country town, or a clerk to some federal official, he at once fancies that he is a dence of a fellow, and entitled, by virtue of his office, to manage the political affairs of the country, to control primary meetings and dictate the choice of conventions.

That is what ailed Goodrich last winter. The Federal pap which Cyrus got for him made the fellow crazy, and he naturally supposed that Cyrus would be able to fulfill the rest of the bargain, by turning over to him the whole Republican party, body, boots and breeches. But, after trying it on in the Legislature, and finding, to his great surprise and chagrin, that Cyrus' endorsement was not quite the "in hoc signo vinco" that he had been led to anticipate, he suddenly changed his base of operations and fell back on Washington for further supplies, where he was consoled for his ill-luck at home by a roving commission as Captain of nothing in particular; a military position which suited him to a hair, as it had the

double advantage of being lucrative and ornamental, without being at all dangerous.

Further to gratify these peculiar tastes, he was assigned to a place on the staff of General Shields, of which his personal beauty and the magnificence of his uniform were the most conspicuous attractions, during the brief but happy time in which that famous General was engaged, in guarding the property of rebels, and circumventing the efforts of Fremont to catch Stonewall Jackson.

These brilliant exploits having satisfied his ambition for active service, he retreated to Washington, where his court friends, desirous of making the Captain's military talents and pay useful in a sphere better adapted to his inclinations and their own views, contrived to get the War Department to order him back to St. Paul, ostensibly "to co-operate with General Ramsey in raising volunteers," a service in which they he knew that his assistance was no more required than a fifth wheel to a wagon, and to which, moreover, he has not contributed a single hour's attention since his arrival at St. Paul some two months ago.

The purpose for which this curious order was obtained was, first, to insult Governor Ramsey by publicly associating with him in the duties of his position, a bitter and inveterate personal enemy, and second, to find some military pretext for sending Goodrich home, where he might enjoy the emoluments and buttons of a United States army officer, while conducting his usual fall campaign against Gov. Ramsey.

Cyrus, certainly, deserves credit for the ingenuity of this device for making Uncle Sam pay the expenses of his political fuging.

Newspapers have heretofore been carried on indirectly at the expense of the United States, but the Pioneer and Democrat is the first instance which we can recall of a paper not only subsisting upon the patronage of the Government, but whose editor is directly paid by the United States to carry on his private business and wears the uniform of a military officer only to lead columns of bourgeois.

The Editorial Captain, however, having had no time in the pressure of his editorial career during the summer months to "co-operate with Gov. Ramsey," seemed to regard the outbreak of the Indian war as a favorable occasion at last to "co-operate."

He accordingly accepted an ornamental position on the staff of Col. Crooks, and gallantly advanced with Col. Silbey's expedition on Fort Ridgely, at a safe distance, however, behind the 160 horsemen who had been sent ahead the day before to clear the road of Indians. But an extra session of the Legislature being called meanwhile, the Captain seemed to think that Fort Ridgely was not a good place to "co-operate."

At this juncture, being opportunely kicked by a very considerate horse, he found it suddenly necessary once more to return home; and the promised "co-operation" at once commenced by a series of savage and lying onslaughts on Governor Ramsey, through the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat. No great slaughter, however, has as yet ensued on account of a little inadvertency on the part of the Captain, for though during his brief trip to Fort Ridgely he had laid in a large stock of ammunition for the campaign, he now finds that his cartridges do not fit his guns.

Moreover, the Captain is charged by his Chief with the execution of a very difficult military maneuver, being expected to divert attention from the radical weakness of his own position by a furious attack on his adversary's strongest point, or, in plain terms, to charge upon Governor Ramsey the responsibility for the derelictions of certain federal officials, whose paid organ and tool he is. The Captain is leading a forlorn hope. That he will lead it with the vigor and desperation which the situation requires, we cannot doubt—since he is supported by Colonel Aldrich with a thoroughly drilled regiment of official and personal chancellors; and more especially since the battle can be waged with the utmost impunity, without exposing his precious person to any bodily danger, or his magnificent uniform to the hazard of a stain.

MINISTERS EXEMPT.

The Governor of Minnesota has been informed, by the authorities at Washington, that all ministers of the Gospel, in actual charge of a congregation, are exempt from draft for the military service of the country.

The Condition of England.

The London Morning Herald contains the following picture of the present condition of England. The Herald is one of the bitterest of our opponents, and one of the warmest advocates of intervention in our affairs:

"We are actually spending more than our income; we have used up every extraordinary resource every additional week; we have reduced our balance at the national bank; we have increased our debt in time of peace; in one word, we are drifting into a state of chronic debt."

Was he financial straits; we are enduring a cruel pressure of taxation, made unnecessarily painful by a prodigal financier, whose policy it has been to subordinate the public interests to the greed of a clique, and the convenience of a Cabinet. And all this while our revenue has lost its much boasted retrospective power. Receipts are vanishing, trade is falling off, the country suffers from deep and wide-spread commercial distress. If, under such circumstances, so extravagant expenditure is still to go on in conjunction with a rotten and ruinous financial policy, much more than the reputation of a minister already self-discredited, much more than the stability of a Government already tottering, will be jeopardized."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

From New Orleans and the Southern Coast.

Poolesville Re-Captured.

Enemy Invading Maryland.

GENERAL LEE'S ADDRESS.

Union Citizens Treated as Traitors.

News of the Privateer Florida.

New Orleans, September 10.

New Orleans reports an expedition under Col. Thomas, along the coast, routed a band of guerrillas, captured 1,500 oxen and horses, 3 guerrillas, and other cattle. Three of our men were wounded and one guerrilla killed.

According to a correspondent of a Mobile paper, written from Jackson, Mississippi, much concern was felt there that the Federals would capture large wagon trains sent to the north.

There was some excitement among the rebels in expectation that the rebel shipyard on Yazoo river, where several gunboats were nearly completed, might be destroyed.

The steamer Oberville was fired into by guerrillas, about 60 miles above New Orleans.

The guerrillas had captured two coasting vessels. One old soldier, formerly under Andrew Jackson, refused to give up his old musket, and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, but Gen. Butler promptly remitted the sentence.

The German Theatre and adjacent stables were burned on the 21st.

The Delta notes that the health of the city this summer had been unparalleled, and congratulates the citizens on the entire absence of yellow fever.

A correspondent of one of the city journals gives the following account of the capture of Poolesville:

Two regiments of cavalry under Col. Farnsworth, and a section of artillery, drove out the cavalry and artillery of the enemy. The 3d cavalry charged on a battery which was posted on the summit of a hill. The rebels got their guns out of the way, but lost 30 prisoners. The Indiana regiment lost 3 men and 20 horses.

The rebels began crossing the Potomac on Thursday, west at the Monocacy, from which point they swept down the Maryland shore, below the forts and ferries opposite Leesburg, driving before them small squads of cavalry which were watching the river.

The enemy had advanced on Friday to Poolesville, and moved into some force on this side. There were parts of three companies of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry in their front. Observing the rebels approaching, they formed in line by platoons, and by their steadiness of front and skillful disposition delayed the rebels several hours, and finally General Lee sent nine miles to the rear for artillery to disperse the force he supposed to be in front of him. Before the artillery our men were of course compelled to retire, and as soon as their movement in column detected the weakness of their force, the rebel cavalry gathered heart and came on at the charge. It was two to one. There was nothing for it but to retreat. The enemy declined following. Seven were wounded on our side—three or four seriously and mortally.

I hear this morning that the enemy have taken possession of some of the important points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Tribune says editorially that the latest public intelligence is that the army is concentrating at Rockville; but from private information we learn that a division if the force has been made with reference to further movements.

Senator Lane and other prominent Indiana who were here a few days ago on a mission from Governor Morton, have returned with no for an answer.

Governor Morton declared authority to arm and uniform new regiments from his staff by making requisitions directly instead of through the general government, and to select the Generals to lead them.

The Baltimore American, of yesterday, says: "Intelligence which we give this morning indicates that a portion of the rebel army had taken a western route, towards Hagerstown. When the enemy moves from Frederick towards Hagerstown, it is virtually turning his back on Baltimore and Washington, and moving to a point where he can reach the Potomac, at Williamsport, by a march of but seven miles; and while his infantry has partly moved west, his cavalry is scouring towards the border of York, Pa."

Statements received from correspondents of New York papers, as to the force of the rebels having crossed into Maryland, entirely disagree with accounts that have been received here from fugitives from Frederick county. No one who has arrived here speaks of having seen more than 15,000.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

Cassius M. Clay Reports for Duty.

Stuart's Cavalry Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

It is said that Halleck states that the defenses of Washington are so complete as to render its capture impossible.

C. M. Clay is here. The report that he intends to resign his commission as Brigadier General is incorrect. He reported himself for duty to-day at the War Department, and is now awaiting orders. It is understood he will be appointed temporarily to an important command in the army now in this vicinity, preparatory to being assigned to a command west of the Mississippi.

A Washington special dispatch states that an officer just arrived from Poolesville early Wednesday morning, says that a large party of Stuart's cavalry came down to Edwards Ferry, with the intention of recrossing to the Virginia side, but were repulsed by the forces under General Keyes, who had occupied the place last night, and retreated toward Frederick, again, with a loss of from 80 to 100 of their forces taken prisoners.

The last of the wounded at Centerville, two hundred and fifty arrived here to-day. About fifty places in and about Washington and Alexandria are occupied for hospitals.

The action yesterday of the Eighth Illinois cavalry was with eight hundred of Col. Ashby's old cavalry. It took place between Poolesville and Darnestown. The rebels had 150 killed and wounded, including one captain.

This forenoon, Farnsworth again met a portion of them at Clarkburg, and took 300 prisoners. They have already arrived at Headquarters.

The ship is leaky.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Our Troops Occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Rebel Troops at Frederick.

Gen. Wool Commands the Troops of the Susquehanna.

50,000 Yeomanry ready for Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

The Engineer of this city has a special despatch from Poolesville, which says that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.

A State messenger has sent intelligence amounting in substance to the following:

"I reached a position on the mountains above Frederick, and by means of a glass, saw all that was going on in the town."

He says there was a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonboro.

Going on, farmers informed him that a forward movement began at 3 o'clock this morning, supposed to be about 20,000 strong.

He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, eighteen cannon, and a large number of wagons at Boonboro.

The soldiers looked ragged, shoeless and hatless.

The rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at some point on the Northern Central railroad, as the telegraph line has been tampered with, and the words "damned Yankee" heard by the operators here.

Gen. Wool has been assigned to the command of all the troops of the Susquehanna.

Within twenty-four hours 20,000 men will be in Cumberland valley, and before Jackson can reach Chambersburg he will be required to meet and overcome 50,000 Pennsylvania yeomanry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sixty-Eight Officers of Pope's Army at Richmond.

Beauregard Reports for Duty.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 9.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 8th, has the following: There are now sixty-eight of Pope's commissioned officers and one of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An aid of Gen. Burnside is, however, placed in that category.

An unusually large number of Federal schooners was visible off Charleston bar, South Carolina, early Tuesday morning.

In the battle of Friday, Gen. Ewell was shot through the knee; Gen. Trimble was wounded in the foot, and Gen. Taliferro in the arm, neck and leg.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian says: "Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, was assigned to that department which we believe, includes Charleston and its defenses."

FROM SALT LAKE.

Trains Attacked by the Indians.

SALT LAKE, September 10.

James Forbes, who has just arrived from Snake river, reports that the train was attacked by the Indians, at Sublett's Cut Off, three hundred miles north.

Fifteen or twenty persons were killed, including women and children.

Four parties have been driven back by Indians.

One party of twelve had five wounded in a fight with a small body of Snakes.

The Snakes, Bannocks and Shoshones are well armed with rifles and revolvers, and are determined to prevent emigrants from going into Salmon county.

Col. Connor arrived here last night.

The Overland Mail arrives and departs regularly.

Elaborate Eulogies.

Gen. Fremont closed his recent speech at Tremont Temple, Boston, with the following burst of eloquence:

"Crowd your patriot soldiers to the field, happy in their privilege to be there; make every fight a victory, but let the men who fall on these red fields die in the assured belief that their blood was not merely spilled upon the ground—that it went to cement the corner stones in this great temple of universal liberty, [great cheering] and when the roar of the battle with all other mortal sounds is falling in their ears, let them feel that their souls, too, are marching on to join that noble army [cheers of martyrs, which every good cause demands. Identify their sacrifices, and, by a great act, place yourselves on one of the grand pinnacles of history. And if on that arm into which which surges, you are flung with a redoubled light, reflected from many a bloody field, it will not come from your setting sun, but will be the light of a new and glorious morning, which will illumine this world. [Tremendous applause, which was kept up for several minutes.]"

The fineness of the closing metaphor, which could only come from one who had observed nature on mountain tops, will not be disputed even by those unable to see the subject in the same light which he does.

New Advertisements.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

In order to close out our business, after this date, we will sell until our whole stock is

CLOSED OUT.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF

CLOTHING.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

HATS AND CAPS.

AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Chicago—Way mail—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

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Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced

drivers, all under the control of competent

agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle

Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottumwa, Trowers

St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2 P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Car

leton, Fairbault, Medford, Clinton Falls and

Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, with the

St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato.

Also for Lake, Clearmont, Wadena, Man

terville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Wadena—Daily

at 4 A. M.

For Indusiana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando,

Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St.

Cloud—Daily at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and

Grow Village—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Richwood, Sauk Centre, Alexandria,

Chippewa, Pounce, Breckinridge, Fort

Abercrombie, Georgetown, connecting at George

town with the St. Paul and Northern Pacific

and the St. Paul and Northern Pacific—Mon

day and Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General

Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Travellers.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Bur

banks & Co., Agents.

New York office, 114 Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar23-4ly

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents for St. Paul

for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.

Would respectfully call your attention to the

fact that the above mentioned lines are the

most reliable and prompt in the Northwest.

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and

forward all freight free of warehouse

charges at St. Paul.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for

business will please give us a call and obtain FULL

PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 25, 1862. feb25-4ly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN

and Amber, a choice article, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LINEN

and other goods, at our office at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

300 BBL. ASSORTED WILSON'S

and other goods, at our office at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER

boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON-

ey Sugar, a choice article, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes,

Currants and Citrus, all for sale at

price to suit the times.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A

prime article, at low figures, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

50 GRANTS PATENT FANNING

mills for sale at manufacturer's price, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE

largest and best selected stocks of Groce

ries, which we offer low for cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated

manufacturer of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale

at manufacturer's price, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TO

brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST

steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Best River

Axes; also 30 dozen Assorted Blue Tacks, first

quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

4,000 FINE DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000

PURPO. Dishes Apples, to be sold low for cash.

at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

price to suit the times.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

large supply of Western Reserve

cheese, which we offer low for cash.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

50 BARRELS

OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALK,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J.

C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sib

THE CITY.

Quite a cold "snap" has overtaken us. People went about yesterday muffled up in overcoats, shawls, &c., and appearances last evening indicated a sharp frost.

Boats To-Day.—The splendid steamer McLellan, Capt. Martin, is the morning packet for La Crosse, at 8 o'clock. That fine old packet, the War Eagle, is the down boat for Duluth at 7 o'clock this evening.

New Cannon.—A splendid cannon has been cast at the Foundry at St. Anthony, for the use of the citizens of that town. It will carry a four pound ball, and shoot with great accuracy.

This special election for Aldermen in the Fourth Ward, yesterday, resulted as follows: I. P. Wright 70 votes; Peter Berkey 40 votes. Capt. Berkey pompously declined the use of his name at the election, else he would have received the unanimous vote of the Ward.

The Marshall Guard, Ninth Regiment, have been ordered to New Ulm, for the protection of the remaining inhabitants of that town, where they are to be stationed. They leave Fort Snelling to-day or to-morrow.

The Public Schools of St. Paul will open on Monday, the 16th inst. All persons hitherto granted to pupils to attend school in divisions in which they do not reside, are revoked.

JOHN MATTOCKS.
Secretary of the Board of Education.
St. Paul, September 11th, 1862.

At the annual meeting of Hope Engine Company, No. 1, of this city, held at their Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., the following officers were chosen: B. Bradley, Foreman; Richd. Slater, 1st Assistant; P. O'Brien, 2nd Assistant; C. W. Richd, Treasurer.

ROBT. A. KEMP.
Secretary pro tem.

A Rescue.—A disgraceful rescue from the hands of the police occurred on our streets yesterday. It seems an Irishman had been taken in hand by the police for fighting, and while bringing him up Third street they were overtaken by a mob, who took him out of the hands of the police, and a general wrangle ensued, during which a number of citizens interfered, and the rescuers were arrested and taken to the lock-up, but the original offender escaped. An examination of the rescuers will take place this morning.

ALEX & CONTOCK, of the New York Store, Minneapolis, are still adding to their large and well selected stock of bill and winter goods bought before the rise, which they now offer at less than the present eastern prices. They are receiving this week an additional stock of dress goods, and ladies' and children's Baltimore and Congress shoes, which will be sold at former prices. The New York Store is the place for bargains. A large amount of Maurice & Sprague's prints on hand.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—Hon. John Whipple, member of the Legislature from the north shore of Lake Superior, arrived in town last night, having left Superior on Monday morning. He represents the Chippewas in the vicinity of the Lake, in the main, as friendly to the settlers. The Indians about there are fully posted in regard to the Sioux disturbances, but the old heads among them discourage any attempt to interfere.

The people of the town of Superior have organized themselves into a Home Guard, and have sent to Madison for arms and ammunition; but the general feeling was a sense of security from any hostilities by the Chippewas.

OFF FOR RED RIVER.—Three companies of Infantry left Fort Snelling yesterday noon for Fort Abernethy, on the Red River. They would have been off three days ago, if it had been possible to secure a sufficient number of teams to take along the necessary amount of supplies and ammunition. Three companies left St. Cloud two or three days ago, and are now far on the road to the relief of that beleaguered post.

FRESH OYSTERS.—Just received at Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House, a lot of fresh oysters.

POST MASTERS, and others, in sending postage stamps to this office for payment for subscriptions, will please send the red (three cent) and blue (one cent) kinds, as others are almost useless to us.

SINCE the soldiers have been impressing teams for transportation from this city to the North and West, there have been but few people from the country calling at MERRILL'S, to make their purchases of books and stationery. Should any one be in need of books and stationery, they cannot do better than call upon MERRILL.

New Advertisements.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
SELLING NEW STEEL PLATE COIN COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862, cost \$20,000 to engrave and one year of time, superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of 10¢. 250,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a Conquest, but it is also a CONQUEST AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada combined in one, GIVING EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for \$1 worth and get
Wanted—A smart man, as Wholesale Agent for our Maps in every State, Canada, England, and California. A fortune may be made with a small capital.
J. T. LLOYD,
No 104 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia and Maryland, which is marked throughout with forts, and the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland and Virginia, on money refunded.

Minnesota Legislature—Extra Session.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, September 11, 1862.
The Senate met at 10 A. M.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.
By Mr. CLEVELAND: From citizens of Brown County, praying the Legislature to take immediate action for the protection of their citizens, and to exterminate all the Indians from the State; and asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to indemnify citizens for all losses sustained from the Indians, and to provide means for the subsistence of those who have been driven from their homes. Referred to Committee on Towns and Counties.

By Mr. NASH: From the Commissioners of Dakota county, asking the Legislature to legalize their act in issuing bonds for the payment of bounties to volunteers who enlisted from that county in the United States service. Referred to Committee on Towns and Counties.

RESOLUTIONS.
The resolution introduced by Mr. Dane on Wednesday, appropriating two daily newspapers to each member of the Senate during the session, was taken up, and adopted.

By Mr. DANE: Instructing the Standing Committee on Judiciary to take into consideration the propriety of staying the enforcing of mortgages and executions until the settlement of our frontier difficulties, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of Mr. G. C. Chamberlain, of Dakota, who was not present at the last session.

Mr. SHEARDOWN presented the credentials of Daniel S. Norton, of Winona, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of E. B. Weld.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Norton, being present, the roll was called, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

Mr. STEVENS presented the papers relative to an election held on the 10th inst. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of V. P. Kennedy, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Governor's Message relating to a Militia bill and frontier defenses, reported by bill.

The SPEAKER designated Mr. Butler, of Fillmore County, as a member of the Committee on Elections in the place of Mr. Roy, not present at this session.

The Speaker also appointed Messrs. Norton and Chamberlain as members of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the place of Messrs. Rohr and Kemper, absent; and Mr. Norton on the Committee on Federal Relations, in place of Mr. Weld; and Mr. Chamberlain on the Library and Emigration Committees, in place of Mr. Rohr.

The Speaker named as a Special Committee to whom was referred the bill for the payment of bounties to soldiers: Messrs. Wisner, Thacher, McMillan, Allen, and Allen.

BILLS, &c., INTRODUCED.
By Mr. STEVENS: To provide for the organization, equipment and discipline of the military force of this State.
By Mr. HARRIS: To provide for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

By Mr. PORTER: A memorial to the President for the immediate removal of the Wahpeton tribe of Indians from the border of the State.

By Mr. THACHER: A memorial to the President for the immediate removal of the Wahpeton tribe of Indians from the border of the State.

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Latest News by Mail.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The passenger train for Bowling Green, which left here at 7 o'clock this morning, returned from this side of Shepherdsville, twenty miles south of here, bringing reports that the small federal force in stockades, protecting Salt River bridge, was attacked this morning by a large force of rebel cavalry with artillery, supposed to be mountain howitzers. When our information was received, reinforcements had been sent from here, but the bridge would probably be destroyed before their arrival.

No telegraphic communication with any point south of Louisville has been received. The President has concurred in the appointment of Charles C. Gilbert as Major General, and William R. Terrill as Brigadier General. The rebel troops, however, are reported to be at Richmond recovering from a severe wound.

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Spirit of the Press.

OUR LOSSES.
A semi-official report, which reaches us by telegraph, states that our losses in the late battles were one thousand killed, six thousand wounded, and one thousand prisoners. If this were true, it would be the most disheartening news the public could hear, as it would prove our vast armies do poorer fighting than the Chinese or Digger Indians. Our troops, it will be remembered, were fighting desperately for a week. At least four pitched battles were fought in that time, in which not less than 70,000 men on each side were engaged. Gen. Pope officially admitted that he lost 8,000 men on the first day at Bull Run, and he is not a man to overstate his own losses. Until something better than government authority is given, we must consider this report as very verbal, and published in the papers of the day.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best Merchant Mills in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR, made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, and Millings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ALBANY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c. Give me a call.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Bred and Revolu tionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

CARRON OIL.—Just received, on consignment, and for sale to dealers, FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS best No. 1 Carbon Oil, at D. T. WATSON, 31st St. at Carlton Block, Robert's, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.
The undersigned are Agents for BALLARD'S CELEBRATED Breech Loading Army Carbine.

The most perfect and most convenient breech loading gun in use. Orders received at our office where a sample may be seen.

INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS.
The undersigned are Agents for BALLARD'S CELEBRATED Breech Loading Army Carbine.

The most perfect and most convenient breech loading gun in use. Orders received at our office where a sample may be seen.

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CARPETS.
CASH TRADES ALWAYS BARGAINS. JOSEPH BUGBEE'S New Carpet Store.

Facing the River, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trunk, Letter Press, &c. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 10, 1862.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
One Thousand Horses, For the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Riflemen.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
500 Tailors and Tailoresses, TO MAKE "U. S. MILITARY UNIFORMS."

None need apply but those who can make them strong and well. Apply to J. G. BEITZ, Third street, at 11-1/2 next door to Ingalls's Block, St. Paul.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

24 HOURS TIME SAVER.—By taking the morning boat out of St. Paul, passengers going East arrive at the point of destination 24 hours in advance of those taking the afternoon boat of the same day. Purchase tickets at

C. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2,000 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1862, St. Paul Post Office.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best Merchant Mills in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR, made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, and Millings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ALBANY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c. Give me a call.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Bred and Revolu tionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

CARRON OIL.—Just received, on consignment, and for sale to dealers, FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS best No. 1 Carbon Oil, at D. T. WATSON, 31st St. at Carlton Block, Robert's, St. Paul.

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PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ANNOUNCING THE LADDER.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

BATTLE OF BIRCH COULIE.

Official Report of Maj. J. B. Brown, Commanding Detachment.

FORT RIDGELY, Sept. 4, 1862.

Col. H. H. Sibley, Comd'g Military Expedition in the Sioux Country.

SIR—In compliance with your order, I left the encampment at this post on the morning of August 31st, 1862, to visit the different settlements between this post and the Beaver River, to search for and bury all persons that could be found murdered, and at the same time to examine the country about the Lower Sioux Agency and Little Crow's Village, to mark all indications of the movement of the Indians, and the country taken by them in their retreat.

Capt. Grant's Company, A. 6th Regiment; Capt. Anderson's Company of mounted men, several volunteers from the officers of the expedition, a fatigue party of twenty men, and seventeen teamsters, with their teams, formed the force of the detachment.

On the 31st of August, the detachment moved in a body and encamped on the Minnesota bottom at the mouth of Birch Coulee and opposite the Lower Sioux Agency, having found and buried sixteen corpses during the day.

On the 1st of September the detachment marched in a body to the river bank, when the mounted company, with one team and eight of the fatigue party accompanied me across the river under the protection of the Infantry. After searching around the Agency, and becoming satisfied there were no Indians in the vicinity, Capt. Grant was directed to remain with his Company, and twelve of the fatigue party, and sixteen teams on the east side of the river to bury what murdered persons could be found at the crossing and at the settlements, as far as Beaver River, and on the Beaver River to return to the upper timber on the Birch Coulee, and encamp.

I proceeded with that portion of the detachment that had crossed the river to bury the dead about the Agency, and then proceeded to Little Crow's Village, and from there I went alone to the road leading to the Yellow Medicine river, to ascertain whether the Indians had gone to the Cooteau, or continued up the Minnesota towards the Yellow Medicine.

The road and the camp about Little Crow's Village indicated that the main body of the Indians had gone forward about six days previous, and a smaller baggage train coming from the lower part of the reservation had gone forward two days subsequently, the entire force keeping the Yellow Medicine road.

In all our examinations, no signs could be found about the village along the road, or at the river crossing near the village, that any Indians had been in the vicinity for the four days previous. This was the united opinion of Maj. General, Messrs. Alex. Faribault, Geo. Faribault and J. F. Frazier (who were among the volunteers) and myself; and, as Indians when encamped near their villages, invariably visit them frequently, the absence of Indians was that upon learning the approach of troops, the lower Indians had gone up to join the Yellow Medicine Indians, that they might subsequently act in concert in their defense against the troops, or in their movement west.

Having accomplished the object of my visit to Little Crow's Village, I proceeded to the ford near that village and re-crossed the Minnesota river, and near sunset reached the encampment selected by Captain Grant near the upper timber of the Birch Coulee, and about three miles from the Lower Agency.

The two divisions of the detachment buried during this day fifty-four murdered persons. Captain Grant found a woman who was still alive, although she had been almost entirely without sustenance for four days, and was severely wounded. She escaped from the massacre at Patterson's Rapids.

This camp was made in the usual way, on the smooth prairie, some two miles from the Minnesota river, and near sunset the horses belonging to the mounted men were fastened to the wagons, and the team horses fastened to the wagons around the south half of the camp—Captain Anderson's tents being behind his horses, and Captain Grant's tents being inside the wagons which formed the north half of the camp.

A guard of thirty men and two non-commissioned officers were detailed and organized—ten sentinels being stationed about thirty yards from the wagons, at intervals around the camp, with instructions to keep a good lookout, and report any noise or other indications of the approach of Indians.

Nothing was reported from the guard until half past four o'clock on the morning of September 2, when one of the guard called out "Indians," and almost instantly afterward a shower of balls fell upon the camp. The firing for probably a minute was entirely on the part of the Indians, during which time many of our men were either killed or wounded; but the mortality among the men at that time was by no means severe, as might be supposed, owing to the protection afforded by the horses.

Captain Anderson, and his company, promptly availed themselves of the protection afforded by the wagons near him, and opened fire upon the Indians.

Captain Grant's company and the fatigue party promptly seized their arms and commenced firing, but they for some minutes continued to expose themselves imprudently, and consequently were very much cut to pieces. After the entire detachment became settled under the shelter of the wagons and dead horses, but few were killed or wounded, and the close firing on our side soon caused the Indians to withdraw to the shelter of the wood.

After the withdrawal of the Indians, the construction of rifle pits was commenced in different parts of the camp, which, although the men worked with a will, progressed slowly, owing to the hardness of the soil and the want of proper tools. Three spades, one pick, bayonets, tin-pans, etc., constituted our means for excavation; and yet rifle-pits, the extent of about two hundred feet in length were completed. From the time the first rifle-pit was commenced but one man was killed and two wounded, although the fire of the Indians was continued until the arrival of reinforcements.

Although the Indians had great advantages over us in the early part of the engagement, I think that the mortality on our side, fearful as it was, did not exceed that of the Indians, judging by the numbers they carried across the prairie from the timber from which they fired. Our men were cool, and had orders to discharge their pieces only when a prospect of hitting a foe was presented.

About two o'clock on the 2d of September the report of a cannon, which we were confident was discharged by friends, approached that time, and was followed by a volley of fire, which was in a condition to laugh at all the attacks of the Indians upon our position, we felt confident that they would be checked of a victory through starvation or thirst.

As the reinforcements advanced, the Indians began to withdraw from us, and prepare for operations against the approaching force. We could see and hear the Indians, and learned through them that the force was not large, and they hoped to cut it off. This gave us some uneasiness, because we feared the troops about dark; but we soon learned they were halted, and that the Indians proposed to wait until morning to make an attack upon us. In the morning of September 3d, we again observed the movement of the Indians, and could plainly hear their lamentations at the discovery that you with your entire force had reached Col. McPhail's camp during the night. From that time forward we had no hopes of either capturing or defeating the reinforcements. Still they kept up a fire on us until your force reached within two or three hundred yards of us.

The Indian force which attacked our camp I estimate at two hundred and fifty to three hundred, all well armed and many mounted on good horses.

Enclosed, you will find Capt. Anderson's report, detailing the force, operations, and casualties of his company. His officers and men (with the exceptions he indicates) acted with the utmost coolness and courage. The captain, although twice severely wounded, continued in active command of his company until your reinforcements reached our camp. To the prompt movements and energetic action of himself, and his officers and men, the early retreat of the Indians from the prairie is in a great measure due.

Capt. Grant rendered important service in the construction of the main line of rifle pits. Lieut. Gilliam, of Capt. Grant's company, with a small party, located themselves on the left of Capt. Anderson early in the fight, and did gallant service. Lieut. Baldwin, of the same company, also acted with great courage in the defense of the camp where his duties called him. Lieut. Swan, of the 3d Infantry, (a volunteer) was in charge of a party near and on the left of Lieut. Gilliam, and he and his party did good service. Mr. Alex. Faribault, with his son, I. Frazier, and other volunteers, had position on the north portion of the camp, where good service was done during the continuance of the battle. Major Galbraith and Capt. Redfield, both volunteers, were wounded early in the morning. Major Galbraith received two wounds, but continued to assist in the construction of the rifle pits. Lieut. Patch, (volunteer) and Sergeant Pratt, of Capt. Grant's Company, also rendered valuable service in the defense of the western rifle pit. There were wounded of the volunteers, in addition to those mentioned above, Daniel Blair and Warren De Camp, the latter very severely. Mr. J. C. Dickinson, of Henderson, and H. Henderson, of Beaver River, also volunteers, of the camp in company with four others at the first fire, and were probably killed. The body of Mr. Henderson was found a short distance from the camp.

Having received no report from Capt. Grant, I am unable to give the names of the killed and wounded of his company, and the fatigue party attached to it. There were a few men who behaved badly, mostly, I think, towards the detachment with commendable coolness and courage. Probably the desire of Captain Grant's company to charge upon the Indians led to their exposure, and consequently to many deaths and wounds. After they took position behind the wagons but few casualties occurred.

It is a singular fact that the woman found by Capt. Grant escaped unhurt, although she lay in a high wagon, exposed to the fire of the Indians, and which had several balls pass through it. The killed and wounded were reported to Van on the 3d inst., by Dr. Daniels, who accompanied the detachment. That report I believe to be correct.

Every horse belonging to the detachment was killed, excepting six, which were left at the camp, being wounded and unable to travel.

The tents belonging to the detachment were perfectly rifled, and having one hundred and forty ball holes through it. They are unfit for service.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH E. HOWRY,
Maj. Gen. 3d Div. Minn. Vol. Mil.
Com. Detachment.

Through the recent "dark days" of Washington there has been at least one plucky man there; and he is Mr. Spinner, one of the United States Treasury. Some one was saying yesterday in his presence that it was probable that the fate of the nation would be sealed within three days, by the result of the next contest, at or near Centerville. "It is not true," said Mr. Spinner, "for if we got whipped there we will still make another fight on the Potomac line; and if then we lose Washington the war will have only just begun. Not until there has been a general in every family will the Government and the people make up their minds to wage this war as it should be waged."

The United States Navy is now, or very soon will be, composed of more than 320 vessels of war, of which a large proportion are iron-clad gunboats. So far as the Ohio and Mississippi are concerned, there are about 25 gun-boats ready for service in those rivers.

Another Arrival from Little Crow's Camp—Prisoners Escaped.

Editors of the Press:

CAMP NEAR FORT RIDGELY, Sept. 11, '62.

A German woman, named Newman, with three children, aged respectively, seven, five years, and ten months old, protected and guided by two friendly Indian father and son, the elder named Simon, arrived in camp this morning, having escaped on Monday evening, from the Indian camp at Yellow Medicine.

They report that on Monday the Indians began the work of moving their families, captives and plunder to Chippewa river, 15 miles above Yellow Medicine, preparatory to giving battle to the whites.

Mrs. Newman feared that her children would be killed, as an encumbrance, which fortunately has been so successful. She was with the party attacked three miles below Brown's place, where Antonio Fernier counted twenty-five dead bodies. These fourteen men and their families in the party, five women and their children escaped death by being taken prisoners.

She says the Indians are melting shot to make bullets, and appear to have plenty of ammunition.

They held a council to consider whether they would try to make peace or fight it out, and decided to continue the war, for which purpose they determined to remove their families above, and then the warriors, equipped for battle, to return and meet Col. Sibley's force at some point advantageous to them (the Indians).

Mrs. Newman says that Lorenzo, a farmer Indian, had started in a canoe with some prisoners, including Decamp's family—perhaps only Decamp's family. One woman prisoner was taken into camp by the Indians that encountered Capt. Strout's company near Hutchinson. Mrs. Newman thought that the woman had had her children killed, but she was not certain.

A. J. EBELI.

Brigadier-General Julius Stehel.

Brig. Gen. Julius Stehel was born in Hungary in the year 1825. He was a descendant of a family of the oldest nobility, and from boyhood he served as a volunteer in the army of his native country. He first came to the United States, while very young, and was distinguished himself, and was promptly rewarded with an appointment as First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served with signal ability till the breaking out of the Hungarian war, when he at once threw up his commission, and joined the army of his native country. He was against the tyranny of Austria. He was at first attached to the staff of General Guyon and afterwards to that of General Georghi. He fought through the campaign with unflinching courage, and did not abandon the cause till the surrender of his commander at Vilagos rendered the struggle hopeless. He then retired to Germany, and thence to England, where he remained several years. He finally came to this city where he engaged in commercial business. He established *The New York Illustrated News*, which he conducted with great spirit for several years. He was an excellent artist, and did not neglect the pictorial pages of his paper. He bore the scars of many a hard-contested field upon his person. He was among the first to volunteer his services in the defense of the Union, and went to Lieut. Col. of the 8th Regiment N. Y. S. V., of which Louis Blenker (now General) was Colonel. He displayed great tact in the retreat of our panic-stricken troops from the first battle of Bull Run, and was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment. Blenker at the same time being appointed a brigadier-general. His gallant conduct as an officer soon showed that he was competent for a more important position, and he was consequently, made a brigadier-general, in which position he continued to act with a brave and consistent with his previous history. He was not a politician, but so far as the present struggle was concerned, he was an ardent friend of the slave. He loved liberty here as he did there, and he was willing to consecrate his life to the cause of constitutional liberty. He was a general associate, was exceedingly generous in short, had all the properties which combine to build up the true soldier. The loss of such a man is a blow to our army. He did good service in the first Bull Run conflict, in which he knew his best will mourn him most.—*Exchange Paper.*

The Hartford Post says: "The man who acts as the Breckinridge party in Vermont is going to make a convention of himself in July. Last year he was divided on local issues, but he hopes to agree this time, and present an unbroken front to the enemy."

Among the items of recent imports we notice invoices of "guns," amounting to \$320,000 in value. This would give about twenty thousand stand of arms.

John Adams, as "Novanglus" in 1775 wrote these true words:

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It appears that when Baton Rouge was first settled, there was growing out of a red cedar of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked this tree would make a very handsome cane, whence the place has since been called Baton Rouge—that is, "the red staff or cane."

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